The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, June 4, 1872.

The past week has been unusually fatal in the literary world, the deaths of Charles Lever, Henry Bulwer Lytton, and James Gordon Bennett, having all been reported.

Justice Summerfield has made an end of the discussion as to the legality or illegality of his position as Police Justice, by resigning. His resignation has been accepted by the Common Council.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has written a letter to Mr. Sumner, scolding him violently for delivering such a speech at such a time. If Mr. Sumner's philippic on Grant carries, as Mr. Garrison alleges, its own cure in its extra violence, it is surely a work of supererogation to abuse him for delivering it.

While Mr. Talcott, on Saturday night, was concentrating the energies of the police force in arresting $1,100 worth of gamblers three blocks east of the Police Station, a couple of burglars were stealing $35,000 worth of jewelry three blocks west thereof. No arrests have been made.

The latest advices leave no hope of the success of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington. We seem to have waded through disgrace only to reach disappointment, and in our foreign policy to have been nearly as unsuccessful as in our home administration.

Proceedings in the House yesterday were unimportant. The bill confirming to the Mississippi & Missouri and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads the lands granted in Iowa for a railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs, by way of Iowa City, was defeated, receiving 93 yeas to 58 nays, not a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Trumbull and Governor Gratz Brown have agreed to attend and address the Liberal Republican Convention at Springfield, on the 26th of this month. This should effectually set at rest the rumors that the Senator from Illinois intended to repudiate the movement which he did so much to bring about.

The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill has agreed to report a consolidated tax on spirits of 70 cents, and to fix the duty on tobacco at 20 cents. This report will, in all probability, be adopted, despite opposition from the tobacco interest, to whom the compromise between 16 and 24 cents is not over-grateful.

The strikes for eight-hours' labor and ten-hours' pay are extending all over the country, and are almost universally successful. There have been but few demonstrations as yet in Chicago, and those of a comparatively peaceful character. The printers yesterday received their advance of five cents a thousand, but the railroads declined to accede to the demands of the striking switch-tenders, and filled their places with new men.

The mass meeting to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, which was held at New York last evening, was largely attended and enthusiastic in its tone. Democrats and Republicans rivalled each other in eulogizing Greeley and Brown, and applauding these eulogies, and the whole affair was a fresh corroboration of the statement frequently made, that the vote of the Empire State is sure for the Cincinnati nominees.

In another column will be found some interesting recollections of the Philadelphia Convention of 1856. It is rather significant that the great and staunch Republicans who founded the party in 1856 should to-day be found arrayed in the ranks of the Liberal Republicans. Whether is it more likely that these men, consistent for a life-time, have changed, or that the policy of the party itself has become effete, unused to the people and the times?

General Hawley, who is not the Senator-elect from Connecticut, is at Philadelphia, breathing out threatenings against the Administration, to which he justly attributes his defeat by Mr. Ferry. He believes that, by the exercise of a little pluck, a new candidate might be sprung upon the Philadelphia Convention, and elected, in lieu of General Grant. It would be a striking example of the manner in which the whirligig of Time brings about his revenges, were the man who really secured the nomination of General Grant in 1868 to prove instrumental in bringing about his defeat in 1872.

Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Logan, in the Senate, yesterday, defended the Administration from the onslaughts of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz, with the zeal, respectively, of an old partisan and a new proselyte. Mr. Carpenter's speech will fall flat when contrasted with the scathing arraignment of his master, Mr. Grant, by his immeasurable superior, Mr. Sumner. Mr. Logan, like all recent converts, was violent if not vigorous. The public, however, after a calm comparison of the attack and the defence, will not fail to render its verdict that the Administration has received a blow which not all the sophisms of Mr. Carpenter or the slang of Mr. Logan can adequately medicine.

Mr. Greeley has informed the prominent gentleman, on whose shoulders has descended the mantle of the Intelligent Contraband, that he will not withdraw from the Presidential campaign, even should the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore refuse its indorsation of his candidature. This the Baltimore Convention is not likely to do; but, in any case, the item is of interest, as tending to show that the hopes of the Grantites (who, through Voorhees and other tools, are endeavoring to secure the nomination of a Bourbon Democrat at Baltimore) to the effect that Mr. Greeley would withdraw rather than defeat that eminent exponent of Republican principles, Mr. Grant, are ill-founded!

Special despatches from the Philadelphia Convention, called to renominate General Grant, report the situation unchanged. The hero of Galena and Geneva has his henchmen well in hand, and not a mutinous murmur is heard as to the first place on the ticket. The Vice Presidency, however, is made the subject of severe contention, the strife so far being between Colfax and Henry Wilson. Mr. Wilson feels justly aggrieved at the conduct of the great American withdrawer, who was last year perpetually engaged in announcing his intention to retire from public life in 1873, and engage in commercial pursuits, as a manufacturer of bass-wood cooking-stoves or cast-iron baby linen. It was Mr. Colfax who, by a personal declaration of such an intention, induced Mr. Wilson to enter the field, in which Mr. Colfax is his only opponent of consequence. As the Senator from Massachusetts possesses much influence in the East, as well as a National reputation, his chances are good, unless Mr. Colfax is nominated at the outset, since the votes of Ohio, Iowa, and other States, after having been cast in compliment for Dennison, James F. Wilson, Hawley, or Scott, will almost certainly be given to him.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, with large receipts, and a fair shipping movement. Mess pork was 15c per brl higher, closing at $12.30a12.35 cash, and $12.50 seller July. Lard was active and firmer, closing at $8.60 cash, and $8.65 seller July. Meats were quiet and steady at 4a4 1-8c for shoulders, and 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were active, and 1-2c higher, at 8 1-2c per bushel for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was about 1 1-2a2c lower, closing at $1.48 3-4a1.49 cash, or seller June, $1.47 5-8a1.47 3-4 seller July, and $1.38a1.40 seller August. Corn was active, but weak, closing at 43 1-2a43 5-8c cash, and 45 1-8a45 1-4c seller July. Oats were less active and steady at 41a41 1-8c seller the month, and 37 1-4c seller July. Rye was dull and easier at 73 1-2a74c for No. 2. Barley was dull and unchanged, at 55a56c for No. 2 in "regular" houses. Hogs were slow of sale, and easier, at $3.70a4.05 for medium to extra. Cattle were in better demand, and firm at $5.00a7.00 for good cows et extra shipping steers.

POLITICAL.

Additional Arrivals of Delegates to the Brother-in-Law Convention.

A Specimen Crowd—The Alabama Delegation.

What Senator Warner Knows About Carpet-Baggers and Political Scavengers.

The Vice-Presidency — Colfax Stock a Little Less Buoyant.

Grand Liberal Republican Mass Meeting in New York City.

Speeches by General John Cochrane, Ex-Senator Doolittle, and Others.

Letters from Governor B. Gratz Brown, Senators Fenton and Trumbull, and Montgomery Blair.

Further Arrival of Delegates to the Brother-in-Law Convention—The Colored Element—Unusual Courtesies Extended—The Vice Presidency—Colfax Stock Slightly Lower—Wilson Accuses Colfax of Insincerity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—To-day, Monday, about one-half the whole number of people in the delegations are in the city, and amongst them are representatives from distant States. Negroes in considerable numbers from Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and the Carolinas are on the spot, and the Supplementary Civil Rights bill has gone into full operation, for these blacks, as well as whites, are quartered at the aristocratic Continental, and other houses, to the discomfiture of the old Philadelphia families. Our colored brother takes his drink at the bar, appears at the Union League, but, singularly, has failed, so far, to get into the Philadelphia Club, and at Petrie's and some of the best saloons his money is not yet considered the equivalent of his company. Strange as it may seem, this old tide-water town, which claims to be the bulwark of Grant in the middle States, and has the largest negro population of any city in the North, is more intolerant towards the colored people than any Western or Southern city. The delegates here are driven into the hotels in Pine street and Lombard street, and places contiguous, and some of the earliest Abolitionists like Robert Purvis, William Steel, and others, find it impossible to obtain any social position. The last prejudice to be overcome is the provincial prejudice, and this city will be proverbial to the last.

Yesterday, Colfax seemed absolutely certain of the nomination on the first ballot, and some thought he would be nominated by acclamation; just as Grant would be. To-day there is a very different feeling. General Dodge, of Iowa, says that he will not take Jim Wilson out of the field, but means to press him. Governor Hays, of Ohio, is on the ground, and he and a majority of the Ohio delegation insist that Dennison must not be abandoned. If Ohio folks cut Dennison they will vote for Henry Wilson. A report is in circulation that Dennison has written a letter formally withdrawing his name, but it is positively denied by his friends. I had a long talk with Governor Noyes, to-day, who has a fine parlor at the Continental and very comfortable rooms for his friends. He is not in favor of Colfax's nomination, but says a general opinion pervades the West that Colfax's ability has been battered out very thin, until its thinness is noticeable. He also says that Harry Wilson could meet Sumner in New England on his own ground, and that his high character renders him incapable of coarse attack. If it were possible to unite the claims of the smaller candidates, and bring all their adherents up to Henry Wilson's support he could beat Colfax. Wilson has written and said, in a complaining way to many delegates, that Mr. Colfax has not treated him with sincerity. When Colfax made the first of his numerous declinations last winter, Wilson alleges that some of his friends came to him and said: "General, now is your time. You must come out and work for yourself, and we will get together and nominate you without doubt at the next Convention." Henry Wilson then called upon Mr. Colfax, showed him this article stating that Colfax would retire, and said: "Now, Colfax, if you don't mean this, I shall not stand in your way. If you do, I mean to accede to the wishes of my friends, and run for the Vice Presidency." To this, Mr. Colfax replied that he should never take back that declination, but had long resolved upon it, and it was irrevocable. Wilson, therefore, says that Colfax has put him in a bad position, and has no business to be nominated under the circumstances.

The newspapers here from all parts of the country are very weak on Colfax, with two or three exceptions. J. B. McCullough, editor of the Missouri Democrat, just flopped back to Grant after having helped to create the Liberal party, accuses Colfax of having written sinister letters to Henry T. Blow and others protesting against Mack's accession to the head of the Democrat. Mack's opposition to Colfax recently has led to the ridiculous assertion that the journalists were to hold a meeting and protest against Colfax. Nine-tenths of all the journalists being for Horace Greeley, they consider this Convention none of their funeral, and propose to take no action in regard to it one way or the other. The only two newspaper men of any account who support Colfax, are Bickham, of the Dayton (Ohio) Daily Journal, who has been trying to break the backbone of the Dennison combination, and make his friends support Schuyler. This influence comes through Murat Halstead, who is smoking the pipe of peace with Colfax after having named him "Smiler." Bickham is an old war correspondent of Halstead's paper. The other newspaper man who pretends to be for Colfax is Morton's crony, Holloway, of the Indianapolis Journal. Few people believe there is anything more than a superficial truce between Morton and Colfax, but Morton esteems the Vice Presidency to be merely a lazy bench, and is content for the present to have Colfax shelved, while he goes on with his schemes of re-election to the Senate, and to control the Governor and State ticket of Indiana. Governor Noyes says that he sees symptoms among the Indiana delegates, particularly those from the northern part of the State, of bolting Colfax if there should be a good chance. The young Vice President has evidently declined in public regard since he left the Speakership of the House, and his cause is supported here chiefly by his boyish Secretary, Willie Todd, and by his negro servant and waiter, Smith, of Washington. Smith is a tall, good-looking, walnut-colored negro, and he was much scared this morning at the tone of the darkies who favor Wilson.

Mr. Train, editor of the New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium*, a journal which supported Ferry against Hawley, is in town, and he says if any man was on the spot with the boldness to spring another candidate, Grant could be beaten for the Presidency. He says the whole party is now without nerve, however, and no such man may appear, or is likely to appear. It is a strange study in human riddles that Mr. Train wants the coming man in the place of Grant to be Colfax. Mr. Train is a cousin of George Francis, who is raving like a mad dervish about the corridors of the Continental. Joseph Hawley, whom Ferry defeated in the late Senatorial contest in Connecticut, is also here, and supposed to be operating against the Administration. The Connecticut delegations have headquarters in a new private parlor at the Continental, where they smoke their cigars and kick up their heels on sofas of ensanguined plush. They average handsome, and are happy, the time of caucussing not having arrived. As for the position of Hawley himself, your correspondent would say that that gentleman, having been visible around two sides of the same corner, they find themselves unable to ascertain whether he is a consistent antagonist of the Administration. On the side of the corner where he was seen last he was urging that Grant office-holders had treated him shamefully, and that there were no cohesionists in the present party appliances and organization.

There is a movement of some reliable sort to put Hawley on the ticket with Grant, on the ground that he has been a badly abused man; that he has boldness, consistency, and continuity, and is able to divide the strength of Sumner and the Greeleyites in New England. The fact that Hawley was beaten by Ferry, however, was not to his advantage, for the Convention now moves by signs and omens, and not by the light of intelligence and confidence.

I met Morton McMichael this morning. He is in possession of all his faculties, but shows signs of age. He will be temporary Chairman of the Convention. In response to a suggestion that Pennsylvania ought to have honored his long and faithful State services sufficiently to have pressed him for the Vice Presidency, the old man said that Pennsylvanians were not notable in these days for standing by their own citizens, and that he saw no sign in the Pennsylvania delegates of any scheme for putting a Pennsylvanian for the second place on the ticket.

The Ohio men say that Pennsylvania still holds in its hands the arbitration of the Vice Presidency, but that the cussed State can neither agree on one of its own people nor anybody else. General Bingham, Postmaster of this city, who is at the head of the Committee of Arrangements, says that he has more seats at his disposal than there have been applications for seats.

I saw Colonel Forney this morning. His position toward the State ticket, headed by Hartranft, is that it will be impossible to elect two men against this superb Democratic ticket, who have been active partners with Yerkes in defrauding the State Treasury. Yerkes is now in the Penitentiary in this city and is serving out a term of ten years, while his partner is serving out a term of five years. General Hartranft and Harrison Allen, both on the regular State ticket, here, were in as deep as the two convicts, and instead of being at the head of the ticket ought to have a solitary cell now on West Coates street. The whole prospect looks dark in Pennsylvania.

Only fifty members of the Union League signed the call out of eighteen hundred. The League Hall is decorated with flags taken from navy vessels to-day, and there is probably no bunting left on the vessels lying in ordinary around League Island. Many of those ships have sunk, but the flags have been retained to help the Grant movement out.

A knot of gentlemen, animated by curiosity, went to the Philadelphia Library to-day, curious to see how many of the delegates to the first Republican convention in this city in 1856 had gone over to the Greeley movement. Their curiosity was mutually satisfied. The file of the *Ledger*, which at that time denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a secession movement, shows a list of about sixty names of prominence now supporting Horace Greeley. On the Executive Committee, at that time, were George D. Volz, Gideon Welles, and M. F. Wilkinson, all Cincinnati men. On the Committee on Credentials were Frank Blair, J. Steel Blair, Charles J. Washburne, and David Wilmot, prominent men. There were Moses H. Grinnell, C. F. Adams, Wm. B. Thomas, Horace Greeley, C. F. Cleveland, R. P. Spaulding, and John D. Defrees, at that Convention. Henry Wilson, with his optimism, proposed the name, amid thunders of applause, of William H. Seward as the only man capable of conducting the country to peace and freedom. For the Vice Presidency Charles Sumner got seven votes, William Johnson, of Pennsylvania, several, both Greeley men at present. For the Vice Presidency both Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner were candidates. The Convention was held in the Music Fund Hall, which is still standing, and its resolutions against the test oath, Executive interference with the rights of the States, and terrorizing free minded men in Congress, are marvelously applicable to the present state of affairs.

The outlook, therefore, to-night, for the grave of the Republican party, which is aptly chosen within a few squares of where its cradle was first rocked, is that U. S. Grant will be nominated, with ill concealed dislike, under the cover of spontaneous noise by his office-holders, and that, stimulated by his office-holders, and by the fears of the delegates, Colfax still has the best chance to be lapped in under Grant's shadow. If Colfax does not succeed, the place will be given to Henry Wilson, as a matter of alms. The latest advices from the gossips say that the thirty delegates of Missouri will give only two votes to Colfax, the remainder floating until an eligible candidate can be found, and that, after Ohio has given its complimentary vote to Dennison, about 30 of the 44 votes will go to Colfax as Ohio's second choice. Rumor, I think, exaggerates in this last particular the Smiler's influence in the Buckeye State.

The Cincinnati delegation, including Si Keck, whose capacity for talking discreetly when he goes abroad is limited, came in to a special car this morning, with bleared eyes and a bad headache. Wine of the Queen City vintage was the cause of the distemperature, without which effervescing compound Cincinnati was never go beyond their own borders. Baths, lotions, soothing appliances of all kinds, and aperient medicines have been the order of the day. Aleck and Jim Sands were of the party. Without the two relics of radicalism a convention, either State or National, would be like a home without a mother. GATH.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The influx of delegates and others to the Convention to-day has been very large, although, however, up to to-night scarcely half of the representations of many of the States, notably of Western, have arrived. The delegates come in by small squads, and no State as yet is fully represented. This is supposed to be attributable to the fact that the work of the Convention is a mere formality, the nomination of Grant having been satisfactorily settled by conventional instruction. Philadelphia has made every preparation to make the gathering in point of enthusiasm and numbers one of the first ever held in the country. A National Convention of politicians has not been held here since 1856, the time when Fremont and Dayton were nominated.

The Vice Presidency seems about the only question in dispute. That Grant will be nominated by acclamation, unanimously, is everywhere conceded, but a strong determined opposition to Colfax exists, and it is difficult to speculate on the result of the contest. Colfax has very warm supporters among the delegates from New England, and will have at the start its votes instructed for him, besides scattering votes, which will probably run him up to about 200, out of the entire ballot of 734 votes. He will probably pick up at least 50 more on the first ballot, possibly more. He receives any support from the South. It is believed, however, that Henry Wilson will develop greater strength among the Southern delegation than other names which may come before the Convention. It is not thought that either John M. Harley, of Kentucky, John T. Lewis, of Virginia, or Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, whose States are instructed to vote for them, will develop any outside strength. It is generally believed that they will be dropped after the first ballot. The Ohio delegation will support Governor Dennison on the first and every succeeding ballot which may be had. The statement that Dennison would decline to be a candidate is without truth, as telegraphed, and the delegates say they shall insist on the presentation of his name every ballot. It, however, it should happen that Dennison should withdraw, it is very improbable that the vote of that State will be given as a unit for Colfax or Henry Wilson. The Ohioans, next to Dennison, will be likely to support Henry Wilson. James F. Wilson's name as Vice Presidential candidate is but little mentioned. The possibility that a compromise candidate will be chosen, in view of the closeness of the contest between Colfax and Wilson, has rather unexpectedly invested the subject with new interest. The compromise candidate who is thought to be most favorably considered is General Hawley, of Connecticut.

General Craighead is to be Chairman of the Ohio delegation. It is the desire of many to place ex-Governor Hayes upon the Committee on Resolutions, but that gentleman declines. Governor Noyes was among the arrivals this morning. A strong desire exists to give every possible honorary distinction to Pennsylvanians in the organization of the Convention, and, in furtherance thereof, the National Committee to-night decided to select Morton McMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, as temporary Chairman. Pennsylvania will lead off with a complimentary Vice Presidential vote for Senator Cameron. William D. Kelley is the choice of the delegation for that office, and most persistent efforts will be made to secure his nomination. To-night delegations from the States of Kansas, Maryland, and Tennessee, at least such of them as are here, decided to cast their votes for Colfax.

It was understood to-day that General Butler would come to the Convention with a view of talking off Hawley. Settles, of North Carolina, is pressed hard for the permanent Chairmanship of the Convention. Ex-Governor Orr is also mentioned. Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, also here, has been talked of. The delegates of his own State say that Illinois cannot presume so far, in view of the nominee of the Presidency hailing from that State. The only feature of any special interest of the evening was the appointment, by the National Committee, of A. B. Cornell, of New York, to fill the place of Horace Greeley upon the Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

The delegates come by twos and threes, and get a shower-bath at once by the interesting contents of Charles Sumner's speech, and the universally-predicted success of the ticket headed by the name of Senator Buckalew. That ticket, nominated almost by inspiration, and the election of a Greeley and Brown delegation to Baltimore, cannot be beaten, as Mr. Davis, editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Republican), said last night, "by nothing under Heaven except our corrupt Registry law."

"That ticket," said Senator McClure, "is the best nominated in Pennsylvania within my memory. It attests the thorough breaking up of parties, and the fitness of the Democracy to share in the government of the country with the independent Republicans. If Hartranft be beaten, under any circumstances, Kemble, Bill Mann & Co. will retort upon Grant, and they will carry Philadelphia City against him by 20,000 majority. And there is no more chance of Hartranft's success than of your dropping through this solid earth to land in China. The Reading Convention decided it all. Greeley will be put up at Baltimore by an over-whelming vote, and Grant will be thrusted out of office by a solid expression of contempt from New Hampshire to California.

SUMNER'S SPEECH AND THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS.

The Philadelphia *Press* flops more than ever to-day. Its weak-kneedness is fearful to behold. People say that a great phrenological conundrum is being guessed out within that celebrated organ of timorousness: Whether a Philadelphia newspaper editor can ever persuade himself to be a man. Forney's publisher, Gilbert Brown, is the City Coroner here, and a proportionate stickler for "regularity." Only Golden Pills, the celebrated remedy for female irregularities, can make the office regular again. One of these pills is proffered by Grant in the delusive intimation that he may jump Captain of Marines James Forney over the heads of his superiors, to fill the post soon to be made vacant by the retirement of old General Zeilin, who is the ranking officer of the whole Marine Corps. Hence, young James, who is a courageous gallantly-walking, ambitious young man, is foolishly organizing a Servitors' Guard to parade during the Convention. Thus Grant is debauching the Army and the Navy to seek promotion through dirty political work, unofficerlike, unprecedented, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

BUCKALEW, THE CUMULATIVE-VOTE REFORMER, SURE OF ELECTION.

Colonel Forney's paper says as follows to-day, despondently over the situation:

"These Reading nominees are all good selections, though they be Democrats. From what we can hear of Mr. Hartley, the nominee for Auditor General, he is a man of unimpeachable honesty, who has never held office, and who at home commands the undivided respect of all classes and both parties.

"The feature of the Convention yesterday was the speech of Mr. Buckalew accepting the nomination. It reads like the address of a patriot, and carries us back to the early days of the Republic, when intelligence and integrity were the standards of fitness for office. His sentiments are liberal, and his promises fair. Like Mr. Greeley, he desires to represent the people and not a party. In the presence of his nomination, his ability, his honesty, and his manly speech yesterday, the duty of the Republicans of Pennsylvania is plain. The prestige of Mr. Buckalew's name is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Democracy.

"The platform of the Convention is cleverly drawn. The ordinary Democrat may put whatever construction he pleases upon it, but the average politician will interpret it as a tacit indorsement of Greeley. The delegation to the National Convention, too, are Liberal Democrats, or men who look more to the end than the means, and who will sacrifice their life-long professions to a chance of controlling the National Government. There is no formal statement of principles, and, for a declaration of Democratic doctrine, the people are referred to two State papers, the one a half and the other three-quarters of a century old. On State topics the resolutions are, with the exception of an appeal for the ticket, confined to corruption. The Democratic party promises to reform, and, if trusted with power, to administer the affairs of the State honestly and economically."

The above sentences make havoc here. The "gift-giving Greek," Borie, is to-day the laugh of the town. The Democratic paper, the *Age*, governed by Biddle and others, holds the lines open for retreat on Greeley.

Forney's paper says this of Sumner's great speech:

"It is generally admitted that no such speech has been delivered in the Senate for many years, and there are those who assert that it has never been equalled. Mr. Sumner has been some time preparing this speech, and he has been seeking an opportunity to deliver it. He spoke four hours, and was listened to with great interest throughout. The only Senator on either side of the Chamber who attempted to ignore him, was Mr. Conkling. That gentleman sat nearly all through the speech trying to read a newspaper. Occasionally he would vary the exercise by attempting to write a letter. With this exception the Senate gave Mr. Sumner excellent attention."

THE IRRECONCILABLE FREE-TRADERS RUFFLE NOBODY.

The attitude of the Pennsylvania press on the meaningless meeting at Steinway Hall, headed by William Cullen Bryant, a jealous journalistic rival of Horace Greeley, and a man of poetic resentments, is threatening to Grant if we try to capture this unorganizable handful of Free Traders. The *Press* says:

"It is scarcely probable that these gentlemen will have the temerity to attempt to capture the Convention which will assemble here next Wednesday. They are well aware that President Grant is fully committed to the policy of protecting native industry, and that, even if he were not, the duly chosen 'representative' of the patriotic Republican masses could not be induced to betray so vital a principle."

Nobody in the Democratic party wants to see the Reform and Liberal party split up because Mr. Greeley has been a Protectionist. William F. Hirst, the leading lawyer of Philadelphia, a Democrat, said to-day:

"It is not a question of white hat in politics. It is a question whether we are ever going to have a free Presidential election again in this country. Grant is Imperialism. We come back under Greeley's lead to save the Republic from personal and military usurpation."

THE ALABAMA CARPET-BAGGERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

I have been taking some notes of the representatives, so called, to the Philadelphia Convention. Senator Willard Warner—who represented Alabama in the United States Senate for some time, and who has always retained the respect of all persons who knew him, having been, as many said, the only decent carpet-bagger in the South—says that the advices from all parts of Alabama and Mississippi are, that the Philadelphia delegates were elected by a mere sham, and do not represent as much real backing as those that went to the Mass Convention at Cincinnati. One or two men would come, of their own will, from three out of eight or ten counties in a district, and elect themselves to Philadelphia. The Spencer gang, of course, had charge of the business, for Spencer has now all the patronage of the State; and, whereas he was perpetually getting up schemes to annoy and injure Grant for more than two years, he is now one of his servile followers, and the only bond between them is patronage.

HINDS, THE HIND.

Spencer lives, when in Alabama,—which is but seldom,—at the house of one Hinds, at Decatur. Hinds is a mail-contractor, ex State Senator, and former Northern man, who goes by the cognomen of "the meanest white man in Alabama." He is a tall, forbidding, black haired follower of fortune, with antecedents which had better be forgotten; and he is now a reproach to white immigration to the South. This man is sandwiched between one or two natives of no account, to represent the Sixth District of the State.

DICK BUSTEED.

The Fifth District elected Judge Dick Busteed to Philadelphia, as also did the Second. Busteed is a loud, wild talker, and a reckless man, once Democratic City Attorney of New York; and, so venal was his conduct there, that the Legislature passed an act that any judgment taken during his term could be reopened and tried again. He was Judge of the Northern District of Alabama when Spencer was Register in Bankruptcy; and it is in evidence that the different Registers made him a present of money, at Spencer's suggestion, so as to keep the pot boiling, for the Registers made their money by the promptness with which the Judge acted, and Busteed had only to look up the cases to stop dividends.

MORE OUTLAWS COMING.

From the Sixth District, Busteed will be accompanied by Burke, a Northern carpet-bagger, and Smith, an obscure native, from the Second District. Busteed's colleagues will be Duffy, a Northern man, and Keels, a native. Duffy is a Probate Judge, whose accomplishments for that place are having carried a musket into Alabama with the army, and he stacked arms on the Judicial Bench. Eleven out of the eighteen delegates from Alabama are office-holders under the Federal Government or the carpet-bag despotism. From the First District are contributed two Iowans, namely: Reynolds and Corn. The first is State Auditor, and the next one of the failures from the caucus nomination which put Goldthwaite in the United States Senate in place of Warner. A great deal has been said about Schurz getting Frank Blair into the Senate, but the President gives the whole patronage of Alabama to Spencer, who directly elected Goldthwaite, a Bourbon Democrat, using for that purpose such chaps as this carpet-bagger Corn, who jumped the caucus and voted for a Democrat. There are two negroes in the Alabama delegation, namely: Joseph and Turner, both of whom were turned out of the Mobile Custom House by Spencer's Collector. Joseph was a candidate for the Mobile Post Office, and he is an admirer of Senator Sumner. The Third District of Alabama sends, besides Turner, a carpet-bagger named Hayman, and ex-Governor Parsons, who is a native of the North, but lived South before the war, in Alabama, and is said to have some capacity. From the Fourth District comes G. Lolson, and probably Jones, an almost idiotic scalawag, and P. G. Clark, a carpet-bagger *sans peur*, Deputy Assessor of Revenue, who is as low a type of a constituency-jumper as can be found in any part of the South. He had a record in California which was enough for the people there, and he has not been three months in the district which he affects to represent in Philadelphia.

THE GRANT-SPENCER GANG ETCHED.

Such is the Grant delegation to Philadelphia from the most progressive and growing State in the South. The soul of it is Spencer, who used to keep a tavern open all night in Indianapolis, and afterward was a sutler in that Nebraska regiment of which ex-Senator Thayer was Colonel, and Senator Tipton Chaplain. The fortunes of war left Spencer in Alabama, and he accumulated from $30,000 to $60,000 by his office of Register in Bankruptcy; and, in the disorganized condition of society there, a part of this money sent him to the United States Senate. The history of the State since that time has been a purely personal struggle between Spencer and Warner to get hold of the patronage. Warner wished to build up, on a respectable basis, a Republican party; while Spencer, unequal to such a delicate ambition, was contented to have the run of the offices for one term, and, if need be, to terrorize the State; with the aid of the army, in the hope of holding it. Warner desired to encourage the German element in the Republican party, and, to this end, nominated a man who had opposed his election, namely: Bromberg, to be Postmaster of Mobile, in which city there are about 3,000 German voters. When Spencer came in, soon afterwards, he turned out Bromberg, and put in a carpet-bagger named Jones; so the German vote went long ago. Spencer's Postmaster in Selma turned out a defaulter some time ago, when the case was settled by giving him permission to pay $800 a quarter on the amount of his defalcation, and then to resign.

THE SOUTH NO LONGER THIEF-LAND.

Senator Warner—who is not in politics, and I don't think is a Greeley man—gives it as his opinion that Greeley will carry every State in the South solidly at Baltimore, and will then receive a majority in every State except South Carolina and Mississippi. In Mississippi, Grant is said to have determined to take all of Ames' patronage and give it to his enemy, the native Senator; while Morphis, one of the Republican members of Congress from Mississippi, and a Colonel in the Confederate army, is out squarely for Greeley. Morphis says that the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention that he has seen say—and one of them is a personal antagonist of Alcorn—that, if Alcorn goes over to Greeley, the State will be carried for the Sage of Chappaqua.

In South Carolina there is already a formidable bolt in the Republican ranks; and Mr. Warner says that, when Sumner, after the Philadelphia Convention, declares for Greeley, the latter will carry the State. In Arkansas, Rice will undoubtedly give the State to Greeley. Congressman Boles, Republican, has written here that nothing stands in the way, as the majority to be overcome is but 3,000 or 4,000.

Such are the condition and aspirations of the South after eight years of piratical rule,—all dignity, emulation, and hope being taken from people of character and property there, in order that a set of guttersnipes from the North shall not under the protection of the American flag.

A CHANGE OF FELLOW-MAN.

Amongst the people going to Philadelphia (a looker-on merely), is Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas. I do not know any case in modern political experience at all approaching the romance, pluck, and misfortune of this quiet, modest, hard-working Western citizen. He had been a printer all his days, and, when the war broke out, shouldered his musket in the ranks. At the conclusion of the war, he was elevated to the United States Senate,—a rare instance of thoughtfulness and gratitude on the part of the Kansas people. No sooner had he been elected than he was set upon by the unscrupulous Sidney Clarke, who lives in the same town with Ross, and, therefore, felt that, to get to the Senate, he must crush Ross out, because two Senators could not be elected from the same locality. Pomeroy and Clarke had it arranged, when the impeachment trial of Johnson occurred, that if Ross should vote for conviction, he would anyway lose all his office-holders in the State, because Ben. Wade had promised Pomeroy the patronage. If Ross should vote the other way, he would be ruined amongst the Republicans of Kansas. Ross did vote the other way, and, being a man of less stature and record than Fessenden, Grimes, and other men of wealth and consideration, the mean vengeance of that impeachment spirit fell upon this quiet, inoffensive, and diligent mechanic, who, neither at that time nor at present, possessed any money except his salary. But when Ross left the Senate, his character, notwithstanding the bloodthirsty cry against him, seemed so pure, compared to later revelations about his colleagues, that, at one time, he really seemed to have a fair chance for re-election, his impeachment record to the contrary notwithstanding. Clarke was beaten both for the Lower and Upper House, and Pomeroy was burned in effigy in the town of Topeka. Ross returned to Kansas, worse off than nothing, and with the unreasoning resentment of hundreds of persons against him, many of whom hated him the more because they felt, after that lapse, the contemptibility of their former fury, and they made a surly struggle for consistency. In the interval, new men were driving the mercantile enterprises in Lawrence, and Ross found absolutely nothing to do; he was without capital and in debt,—the $5,000 per annum received in Washington City not having sufficed, as it suffices in no case that I know of, to support himself and a family of six children. He actually asked work amongst the printers at the case, to keep the pot boiling; and, even in this extremity, the Printers' Union rose up and said that Ross must first join their concern before he could get a job. Perfectly temperate, unflinching, cheerful, and comforted by the recollection of an honest life and nothing ill-deserved, Ross was solicited by people in different parts of the State to move amongst them and set up a newspaper,—which, beyond the Mississippi, is the beginning of every new town. He was given an interest in the town of Montgomery, on the Verdigris River, in extreme South-eastern Kansas, and there, with his family around him, working at the case and the press, our United States Senator started *Ross' Paper*,—so entitled,—and edited it with the cheerful vigor which was pathetic to all who knew his circumstances.

THE LAST CRACK OF MISFORTUNE.

Suddenly, a storm arose, about two months ago, which swept across the plains and prairies like a whirlwind, lifted up Ross' printing office, of all contents and broke its press to pieces, and scattered the type over all that landscape. It really seemed as if misfortune could leave not one test untried upon one whom she had already wronged repeatedly without discouraging him one whit. Senator Ross had previously declared for Horace Greeley, and, poor as he was, he came to Cincinnati, saying nothing about his distresses.

THE GOOD SAMARITANS.

But the news of the man's fortitude, patience, and manly qualities had preceded him, and generous hands were stretched out amongst the men who nominated Horace Greeley, to give a brother-editor a lift and a God speed. Equipped with a new outfit of type, a new press, and the other instrumentalities of civilization which make up a printing-office, Ross left that gathering with a lighter heart, and in a few days or weeks, we shall have *Ross' Paper* again leading the fight for Horace Greeley, on the borders of the Indian Territory.

I said to Senator Ross, yesterday: "You must have been of advantage insensibly to corporations or persons while in the Senate; it is legitimate, in your condition, that they should give you some help."

"No," said Ross, "I think that would not do. If I had gone home from Washington, and added a kitchen to my house, or so much as a stable, there would have been a cry all over the State of: 'Behold some of the money he got from the impeachment trial.'"

The further we get from that bloody assize which was attempted to be carried out to the extent of deposing and disgracing a President, that a few disappointed men might get the patronage of the Government, the more cruel and infamous does the impeachment movement seem to be. It was low-water mark for moral politics in America. It nearly gave dignity to the man whom it sought to remove. It was perfectly unreasonable and atrocious in its spirit, and, if there were perjurers and purchased men in that assize, they voted aye, and not nay, on Johnson's conviction. They voted in terror of those howling constituencies which a proud man should have snapped his fingers at. They voted for the muck of office, and some of them who voted *aye* would have voted, under equal stimulus, even to have altered the name of their country, or its character as a Republic. Posterity serves warning on the impeachment trial, and is not yet done with it. Many men who expected to figure there like Sheridan and Fox at the trial of Warren Hastings will go into the dock lower than the impeached prisoner for remaining time.

THE PRETTY COX FAMILY.

Jacob D. Cox, and the little Coxes, who represent the Cincinnati school of nattiness, have written an appropriate letter to the New York school of economical chaps, and thus the two pantheistic bodies have now made a union, and count fifteen. I was talking to Robert Christie, yesterday,—one of the original movers in the Ohio Reform body,—and he said that Jacob D. Cox had managed to get more reputation for unselfishness out of the purest form of selfishness than anybody in Southern Ohio. Cox is the great Leaver. I don't mean a lever to hoist,—for he generally gets hoisted; but you first hear of his connection with any movement by the fact of his having left it. He is a human instance of the old problem put to us at school—how you might take the globe and compress it into a great cube, and then bisect this cube, and then bisect one of the halves, and so on almost infinitely, until you come down to cubes not apparent to the naked eye and hardly to the microscope, and still you might make subdivisions far beyond this point. The public life of Jacob D. Cox bids fair to be a succession of such partitions. He first leaves the largest organization, and then bisects himself on the second, leaves the third, and so on, until you come down to the smallest movement possible in human progress, and there will still be a Jacob D. Cox to be detached.

A CITY OF FLYAWAYS.

However, all men have their *fortes*, and the peculiarity of this man's *forte* is, that it excites our amusement and sympathy at the same time. Whenever Jacob D. Cox detaches himself from any movement, Henry G. Burnett also detaches himself, and, towards the last days of the universe, when everything comes up hill to be judged at that memorable place described in the Scripture, one of the smallest particles—a particle perfectly natty, cleanly, and unconsummated by the world—will take the form of ex-Secretary Cox; while a smaller particle, equally irreproachable, will represent itself as H. L. Burnett. These will be the two distinguished Leavers; and Cincinnati seems in a fair way to get the appellation of the City of the Leavers. If you want to get a man to leave something that he has expressed his convictions for, find him at Cincinnati! The Cincinnati Leaver will leave on less provocation than any other man; and, as Fielding said of Richardson's "Pamela," that the author had been supposed to lead such a virtuous life on purpose to write it out: so the Cincinnati Leaver joins all movements, apparently that he may have the delight of leaving them. A bully town for Conventions is Cincinnati! What would our friend Hassaurek have for the theme of his editorials if there was nothing to be abandoned every morning. Like the Court of Powhattan, which began each day's proceedings by repealing all the laws passed on the previous day, the Cincinnati Reformer begins every virtuous morning by leaving the association which he joined the day before. GATH.

A Grand Greeley Mass Meeting in New York City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Greeley mass meeting in and around Cooper Institute to-night was one of the largest political demonstrations in the history of the city. The hall was so densely packed that not another human being could edge his way into the lobbies or aisles. The square outside was well filled by an enthusiastic concourse. The stage of the hall was beautifully adorned with flags, with a fine oil portrait of Mr. Greeley in the centre. The wall was hung with banners inscribed thus: "The public domain must be preserved for actual settlers;" "The civil authority shall be supreme over the military;" "No President shall ever be a candidate for re-election;" "I shall be President, not of a party, but a whole people;" "The writ of *habeas corpus* should be zealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom;" "Universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage." The temper of the meeting was uninterruptedly and most cordially for Greeley; every mention of his name caused tremendous applause, intermingled with demands for his appearance; he absented himself, however, from the meeting, which was the one disappointment of the evening. Speeches inside the hall were made successively by Senator Tipton, ex-Senator Doolittle, and Governor Bradford, of Maryland, occupying about three-quarters of an hour each. Senator Tipton's voice did not fill the immense hall, but those who heard him rewarded his vigorous onslaught on the Administration with frequent rounds of applause and outbursts of laughter for his humorous hits. Ex-Senator Doolittle was listened to with profound attention, every word of his speech being audible to the 5,000 men in the audience. He dwelt mainly on the probable action of the Baltimore Convention, and argued that it could not but accept the Cincinnati platform, and must, also, if it hopes to succeed, indorse the Cincinnati candidates. If the Baltimore Convention places its own candidates in the field, the election of a President will devolve on Grant's carpet-baggers in Congress. Mr. Doolittle avowed his own most hearty approval of both the Cincinnati platform and the candidates. He had taken many a severe blow from Mr. Greeley and returned it with great good will; but no matter, for universal amnesty is now in fashion, though some say that Mr. Greeley is too confiding, and has never had Executive experience, yet he is intelligent, a man of most varied information, of perfect integrity, and, like other Presidents, responsibility will steady him and develop executive faculties. The Baltimore Convention can hardly be so blind as to force Grant's re-election by insisting on a triangular campaign. The speaker predicted that Greeley and Brown will be sustained at Baltimore and be triumphantly elected by drawing off from the Republicans votes by the hundred thousand. Governor Bradford, of Maryland, assailed the Administration with considerable vehemence, and expressed his hope as a Democrat that the Baltimore Convention will accept the principles and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. Boisterous outcries for Greeley occurred frequently during the evening, and, had he appeared, the demonstration of welcome would have been overwhelming. Letters from various prominent politicians were laid before the meeting, but not read on account of their aggregate length. The meeting dispersed about 11 o'clock. Its sentiment was most decidedly all one way, for not a word of dissent broke in upon the speakers. Whenever the Philadelphia Convention was named, the hall was filled with hisses.

The *World* has an elaborate article indicating its preference for Hendricks and Hancock, as nominees at the Baltimore Convention. It has no doubt that the ticket would sweep New York and Pennsylvania, and the electoral votes of these two States, added to those of sixteen other States, which may safely be counted upon with like certainty, will give the Democracy a clear majority of 37 in the Electoral College. The editor goes on to reason that Greeley's nomination at Baltimore will cost the Democracy at least 84 electoral votes, and hence render victory with him wholly out of the question.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—A mass meeting to ratify the Cincinnati nominations was held to-night, at Cooper Institute, and was an immense affair. The hall was filled, and outside meetings organized, and were addressed from stands erected in the squares. General John Cochrane was nominated as Chairman of the inside meeting. On the platform were Colonel J. R. Fellows, Isaiah Rynders, Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, and others. Mr. Cochrane made the opening speech, when the following resolutions were read by Mr. Smith, and were unanimously adopted:

We, citizens of New York, in mass-meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do hereby declare and resolve.

1. That we reaffirm the wise, patriotic and statesmanlike platform of principles adopted by the late Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

2. That we welcome the hearty acceptance of this platform by the late Democratic State Convention at Rochester.

3. That we recognize in our distinguished fellow-citizen and friend, Horace Greeley, the true representative of the principles of equality of all men, and of exact justice to all men the true representative of the principles that must triumph in genuine reunion, to be secured it, not by bayonets, but by a mutual regard and a mutual guaranty of reciprocal rights and benefits; an honest man; the Constitutional foe to thieves, who must be driven from national as well as municipal authority, as a first step to real Civil Service Reform. We pledge ourselves to win a lifelong laborer, with whom the rights of workingmen will be sure of all needful regard; a public man whose commanding ability the nation has long recognized, and a leader whose name we welcome as the watchword of victory.

4. That we recognize in Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, a chivalric statesman, whose whole public life proves him a fit associate for Horace Greeley in the task of extending to the whole Union the work so well done in his own State; giving back power to the people, peace to the nation, and purity to the Government.

5. That we hail the general approval of the Cincinnati platform and ticket, and particularly the enthusiastic support of both throughout the South, as promising to lift our politics out of the dangerous ruts of sectionalism, wherein they have too long run, and to bury out of sight the hates and controversies of the war.

6. That we welcome the co-operation of all parties in the work of reform and reunion to which the Cincinnati ticket is dedicated, and to which we pledge by an overwhelming majority, the vote of this city, and of the Empire State.

The list of Vice Presidents includes Erastus Brooks, Ben. Wood, Geo. Wilkes, Jno. K. Porter, Moses H. Grinnell, Gideon J. Tucker, Richard Schell, Fred A. Conkling, Waldo Hutchings, Thomas E. Stewart, Horace F. Clarke, Jno. McKeon, T. G. Glaubensklee, Elbridge T. Gerry, Elijah Ward, C. A. Lamont, and hundreds of others. Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, was the first speaker. He said these are strange times on which we have fallen. The telegraph informs us that, to-day at noon, the great orator, Carpenter, of Wisconsin, appeared on the floor of the United States Senate to demolish Sumner and Schurz. The speaker went on to denounce Grant's Administration, on the ground that it sought to make all men who were War Republicans before the War Republicans after the war, when slavery, the real cause of the war, had been abolished. Mr. Tipton denounced the course pursued by the present Administration towards the South, and said we want men at the head of the Government to represent the living issues of the day. Mr. Sumner speaks and lives to-day representative of the sentiment of the Republican party.

Colonel Alexander McClure, of Pennsylvania, on being introduced was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said the last great battle of our civil war was about to be fought. The paramount duty devolving on the Government, after the war, was to heal the scars left by discord and battle, as the earnest wish of the people to restore the distracted and bleeding country to fraternity and prosperity. The speaker claimed that this grand object had not been attained, mainly in consequence of the incapacity of members of the Cabinet who had been, instead of statesmen, merely gift-makers and flatterers. He asserted that incompetency, venality, and shame have been the logical results of unblushing nepotism and the appointment of unscrupulous men. Colonel McClure urged that the supreme danger threatening the people was the purpose of the Administration to enforce an unmixed personal or centralized Government. He thought amnesty should be universal, and civil authority supreme in every State of the Union.

General Kilpatrick spoke at length, expressing the belief that the great political parties were dissolving, and the political lines that so long separated honest men were being sponged out. Honest Democrats and honest Republicans are standing side by side, and the people are determined to commit the Government to new and pure hands. The election of Horace Greeley will break up that close corporation which assumes to possess all the political virtue of the country, tear down the false barrier which assumes to separate loyalty from treason, and bring together men of all sections and parties; destroy that sectional spirit which forces the passions of war into civil life, when war itself is ended, and bring about real union of honesty from the North and the South, when the past shall be forgotten and buried.

Robert B. Roosevelt, in a brief speech, gave reasons why he, as a Democrat, and why other Democrats, can sustain Greeley, can nominate him at Baltimore, and help elect him afterwards.

A letter was read from Senator Fenton, who says: The first want of the nation is the irreversible settlement of the results of the war. This has been secured by amendments to the Constitution and approved legislation, in which all parties acquiesce, and which are established as irreversible guarantees. In participating in this contest, there shall never be, with my consent, the sacrifice of a single principle for which we have struggled. Republicanism is progression, and, advancing from the record of achievements of the past, it now seeks Amnesty, Reform of the Civil Service, and Financial and Administrative Reform. Though some of these measures have been ostensibly borrowed by the present Administration, the people feel the urgent necessity of more sincere and earnest efforts to practically and truthfully ingraft them on our system of National Government. It was in a deep feeling of the need of these reforms that the Liberal movement had its birth, and to it they must look for their earnest prosecution. These are the living questions of the hour. The fruits of the war having been secured, it is idle to perpetuate its divisions and fight over and over again its battles. Its great ends have been fully achieved, and we should not prolong the arbitrary exercise of power, the abuses and the corruptions of which invariably follow a period of protracted civil strife. Is it best that its animosities should still be nursed, its antagonisms continued? Is it best that our policy should stimulate the whites and the blacks of the South to remain arrayed against each other. I am sure a majority of the American people will emphatically answer "No." The interests of peace require that the passions of the past shall be subdued; that its strifes shall be forgotten; that its opposing elements shall be brought together; that the evils which have resulted from the war shall be reformed; and, in my judgment, the most studied effort could have found nothing so well calculated to this end as the Liberal ticket, which sprang from a spontaneous inception and which we now further ratify. Mr. Fenton concluded with a whim eulogy of Greeley and Brown and an indorsement of the Cincinnati platform.

A letter from Cassius M. Clay was also read; expressed regret of his inability to attend. Speaking in warmest terms of honest Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, praising the grand principles on which they have been nominated, and saying "to the help of these candidates and these principles we call all lovers of their country, of all parties, out of the decaying elements of past issues and absolute political organization. A new future looms up, more grand than all the past, when Republicanism and Democracy shall be dissolved in the fervent heat of patriotism, and over prostrate Radicalism and central tyranny our banner shall be triumphantly borne, inscribed with the immortal inspiration, 'Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.'"

A letter from Montgomery Blair was also read, which concludes as follows: The Liberal Republicans and Democrats generally are not only bound by their principles, but as honorable men, to support the Cincinnati nominees, the Liberal Republicans by their actual participation in the Convention, the Democrats by the pledge, which their conduct clearly implied. The general movement was not only invited by the Democratic party generally, but they designated their preference for candidates. Thus, the New York *World* argued Mr. Adams in many articles, and the Chicago *Times* was equally pronounced for Judge Davis. It is said that Mr. Greeley's nomination was not anticipated, but this circumstance does not relieve those who advocated Adams and Davis from their obligations to support Greeley, because they too are Radicals. The *World* admits the logic, but denies the fact that Adams and Davis are radicals. But the fact is beyond dispute that these gentlemen were in as full fellowship with that party as Mr. Greeley was, and have never dissented from any of its leading measures, and would not have been available if they had not been in good standing with the party. The Democratic by expressing a willingness to support the same candidate to be nominated at Cincinnati have bound themselves to support the nominee, as well recognized the hopelessness of attempting to defeat Grant by a straight Democratic ticket, and they cannot now advocate the nomination of such a ticket and profess full confidence in its elections without impairing the confidence of their associates in their judgment or in their principles.

The following letter from Senator Trumbull was read: GENTLEMEN: I shall not be able, owing to the pressing duties incident to the closing days of the session of Congress, to be with you at the ratification meeting, called for the 28th inst., but I congratulate you on the deliverance from party trammels, which the Liberal movement has already wrought. If nothing further was to be gained by it than to restore to people freedom of political action, irrespective of party dictation, much good would have been accomplished, but we have still greater reason to rejoice in the promise the movement gives, that the people left free to act out their own convictions are resolved to elect Horace Greeley President to purify the Government, remove unnecessary burdens, cultivate the arts of peace, obliterate old animosities, and restore to society that friendly intercourse without which liberty and even life itself are scarcely worth possessing. Yours very truly, LYMAN TRUMBULL.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

And the following from James Brooks:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, May 31.

DEAR SIR: I regret that public business will compel me to be here on the night of your meeting. Mr. Greeley and I started in life as journalists together, acted together for years, and then parted for years, but now we are together again on issues to try whether this is a Government of laws or a Government of lead and gunpowder, a Government of the pen or the sword, whether individual, municipal, and State rights, as well as Federal rights are to be preserved; in short, whether this is a consolidated monarchy, transferable by force, or a Federal Republic. Two such acts as the Senate have just sent down to the House, no doubt inspired by the Administration act, to give General Grant supreme control of the coming Presidential elections, thus to force his own re-election, as not No. 2 suspend the *habeas corpus*, and thus to strip the voter of all judicial protection,—demand a unity of opposition from every citizen, and to ever far above pig iron or the *ad valorems* thereon as issues in November. I look to Mr. Greeley as offering us all—one of the very best symbols for that unity of opposition, and hence without reference to the past, looking only to the present and the future. I give him and his friends a hearty hand of welcome, and I shall be happy to co-operate with them in that opposition. Yours respectfully, JAMES BROOKS.

Letters were also read from George W. Julian, General Imboden, John Danforth, C. B. Sedgwick, W. W. Niles, and Adolphus Kessler. General Imboden's letter concludes as follows:

"We know Mr. Greeley as a bold, fearless, and honorable enemy. When war raged between us; when it ceased he was the first man to proclaim his trust in our honor and good faith in submitting to and abiding by the terms of our surrender; and now we intend to show the South that we know how to appreciate such magnanimity. We know that since the war Mr. Greeley has rendered us more real service in following the dictates of his great heart than the whole tribe of that class, thank God! it is small, who are forever proclaiming their deep concern for our welfare, and yet when the pinch comes desert us to save themselves. Gentlemen, I am with you, our people here are with you,—let bygones be bygones,—let the dead past bury its dead;—let us look only to the future, and, whatever our conflicts may have been, forget them; remembering only that we now have a common country and a common destiny henceforward and forever.

The following telegram was received from Gratz Brown:

I regret exceedingly that important Executive business has detained me here, and prevented my attending your mass meeting. The people of the whole West are earnest in behalf of the present reform movement, looking on it as a sure road to peace and only hope for a restoration of constitutional Government, and therefore they do not intend to be diverted from this single purpose by any side issues.

Trusting that New York will respond with her usual unanimity, I remain yours, B. GRATZ BROWN.

The Political Outlook.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A careful view of the political field, and a comparison of information received in this city from all quarters of the Union, discloses the fact that the Democracy throughout the country are rapidly concentrating on Greeley and Brown. In the South there is great unanimity of sentiment, while in such States as Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi, the feeling is one of positive enthusiasm. In Georgia, where the influence of Mr. Stephens was looked to with much apprehension by Mr. Greeley's friends, the public sentiment is understood to be largely for Greeley, and in Kentucky, where the bolter element made at first a fierce opposition to Greeley, it is stated that now at least three-fourths of the Democracy favor Greeley's indorsement. In Alabama the sentiment is very decided, and in Jackson County, the great Democratic stronghold of North Alabama, it is reported that everybody is for Greeley. In New England the party have settled down on the fusion as the only path to victory. New York has chosen a Greeley delegation, Pennsylvania, out of delegates at large, has selected eight Greeley men, headed by William A. Wallace, long Chairman of the State Central Committee; and it is thought by good judges that two-thirds of the district delegates will be of the same persuasion in Maryland in Virginia there is no longer a contest. The Bourbons in both States have surrendered to Philadelphia and Baltimore; nearly all the Democrats are for Greeley. The accounts from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, and other Western States, report a similar state of feeling. The Baltimore Convention will consist of 872 members, and it is not now possible to figure up 60 members who will insist on a straight-out Democratic ticket. Delaware and New Jersey, from present appearances, are the only States which the Bourbons are likely to carry; they may get as many more from scattered delegations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, but not enough from present indications to constitute one-tenth of the entire Convention. One of the oldest and most experienced Democratic members of the House predicts that Greeley will be indorsed at Baltimore by acclamation, and this opinion is rapidly becoming general. At Washington the Greeley men, feeling that they will have full control of the Convention, are now considering the question whether it will be best to indorse Greeley directly by name, or to pass a resolution declaring it inexpedient this time to make nominations, and recommend all good citizens so to vote as best to promote the reforms promulgated in the Cincinnati Convention, and drive from power the present Administration. It is impossible to say as yet which course will be adopted.

A gentleman of much prominence in the West wrote a letter, not long ago, to Mr. Greeley, with reference to his position and the complications which might arise in connection with the Baltimore Convention, and making the inquiry whether or not Mr. Greeley would retire if the Democrats at Baltimore should nominate a separate candidate. To this letter Mr. Greeley responded, that he should stand by his editorial of April 10. Subsequently the same gentleman, during a recent visit to New York, had a conversation with Mr. Greeley upon the subject, when the latter, in effect, stated that, after considering the matter very carefully, and having laid the question before some of his most trusted friends for their opinion, he had decided that he had no right to withdraw as a candidate; that he did not seek the nomination, and, it having been entrusted to him by so large a body of men,

[Continued on the Sixth Page.]

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., this evening at 8 o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st. Business and work on K. T. order. By order of the E. C.

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CHROMOS.

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Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone new face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

REAL ESTATE.

MAPLEWOOD LOTS, $300 Each!

The finest lots in original Maplewood, only three blocks from depot, at $300 each. Easy terms. No time to lose on this offer.

F. P. KNOWLES,

No. 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

INSURANCE CLAIMS WANTED.

Cash paid for policies in the State, of Chicago; Garden City, Aurora; Putnam, of Hartford; and Franklin, of Cincinnati. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims against the Lorillard and Astor Insurance Companies. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Washington and Clark-sts.

COAL AND WOOD.

CARD.

COAL & WOOD

For the accommodation of those people living in the southern part of the city, I have made arrangements with Messrs. T. C. BORDEN & CO., Druggists, corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av., to receive orders for Coal and Wood, where all orders left will receive prompt attention. The price the same as though ordered down town. C. H. DYER, Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Yard—Twenty-first and Grove-sts.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000

NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue. Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

IRON WORKS.

PIERSONS & CO.,

[ESTABLISHED 1790.]

24 BROADWAY, 77 AND 79 NEW-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Orders promptly filled from Stock for

ULSTER and BURDEN'S IRONS, SWEDES, NORWAY, LOWMOOR, AND BAGNALL'S IRONS.

Agents for the MANCHESTER STEEL WORKS.

Offer all descriptions from Stock of Spring, Toe Calk, Sleigh Shoe, and Plow Steels, Best Tool and Machinery Cast Steels.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, **$5,000,000 IN GOLD!**

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Pres't.

L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will receive applications for loans on improved Real Estate in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

WM. F. COOLBAUGH, WIRT DEXTER, SOLOMON A. SMITH, HENRY W. KING, HEMAN G. POWERS.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.

I will sell or buy the August or December certificates. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

The Highest Price paid in Cash for Claims against

Knickerbocker Insurance Company, of Chicago. Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago. Firemen's Insurance Company, of Chicago. Germania Insurance Company, of Chicago.

By A. C. GREENBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

FLAGS.

FLAGS! FLAGS!

We are now prepared to manufacture FLAGS, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices. We also manufacture all kinds of CANVAS GOODS, AWNINGS, TENTS, &c., at ANDREWS & MORRISON'S, Sail Loft 27 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

D. W. BAKER & CO., 213 & 215 East Kinzie-st.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale Flour Dealers. Sole agents for the celebrated Mason's Favorite, Casco, and other brands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Power Elevators,

Manufactured by

JAS. L. HAVEN & CO.,

56 Plum-st., Cincinnati.

Send a description of what you need and we will give you an estimate for a Hoister warranted satisfactory.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY,

OFFICES—413 State, 98 South Desplaines, and 124 Michigan-sts.

FOR SALE.

A very fine quarry of fire-proof sandstone of beautiful color, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, 50 miles from Chicago, convenient for loading. Inquire of D. W. IRWIN & CO., 17 Central Block, corner Washington and Market-sts., where samples and full particulars may be seen.

LINSEED OIL.

50 brls genuine English (Sissons Bros., Hull,) for sale in bond. Also,

WHITE LEAD.

10,000 lbs best English Brandram Bros. (the celebrated B. B. brand) to arrive this week. INNES & STIFF, 61 South Canal-st.

GROCERIES.

33 AND 35 RIVER-ST., CHICAGO.

Having withdrawn from the firm of W. M. Hoyt & Co., and entered that of Collins, Whitney & Co., 33 and 35 River-st., I shall be pleased to see my friends and acquaintances at the above place, and show them an entire new stock, which will be offered at very low prices. W. T. SHERER.

PAPER, BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 29, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths. The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 15th, 1872, and the contracts which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, EBBER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD BOESETT, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.

Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc, at ... [illegible]

DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ... [illegible]

For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... [illegible]

TO RENT.

A RARE CHANCE.

Four first-class brick stores, with dwellings above, and two basements, ... Nos. ... cheap. Apply to J. WEIGELBAUM, ... Milwaukee-av., Germania Bank.

THE COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Preparing for "Our Members"—Resignation of Justice Summerfield—The New Court House Plans—Another Railroad Asks Permission to Come in—The New Library Room—Sewerage Matters.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the Chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Verdier, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Busse, Woodman.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

A communication from the Board of Directors of the Public Library, already published in THE TRIBUNE, asking that the Board of Public Works be requested to finish arrangements for the reception of books, was referred to the Finance Committee.

COMPENSATION WANTED.

A petition of Mrs. Hass, for compensation for being run over by a fire engine, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A LITTLE TRANSPARENT.

Ald. Tracy presented a petition from George Hoover, who had caused to be transferred to him by J. J. Hayes the contract for sprinkling the tunnel for $1,100 a year, asking a release for the same, which was referred to the Board of Public Works.

DWELLING FOR A POUND KEEPER.

Ald. Tracy offered a resolution asking for the erection of a dwelling for the pound keeper on the South Side, which was passed.

PROTECTING STREET ENDS AT BRIDGES.

Ald. Tracy offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to prepare plans and specification, for the erection and protection of street ends at bridges while the same are open, which was passed.

MUNICIPAL DIGNITY.

A burlesque resolution, as follows, was offered by Ald. Tracy:

WHEREAS, Many of the members of the late Legislature from Cook County have been appointed to office at large salaries; and

WHEREAS, Offices have been created in this county for the purpose of rewarding other members for their valuable services; and

WHEREAS, It would seem an unjust discrimination has been made against the very Hon. Arthur Dixon; and

WHEREAS, A vacancy now exists in the office of Police Court Prosecuting Attorney, occasioned by the murder of Colonel Grosvenor, and a vacancy also exists in the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rhem; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council do hereby recommend that the Honorable Arthur Dixon be appointed to one of these vacancies; and be it further.

Resolved, That in case there offices are already promised to others, then this Council do recommend that the Board of County Commissioners be requested to create an office for the Hon. Arthur Dixon at a large salary, or at such salary as his past valuable services may seem to demand.

Ald. Dixon moved its adoption.

It was referred to the Committee on County Relations.

SPRINKLING STREETS.

Ald. Stone offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to report estimates for sprinkling improved streets in the burnt district at the next regular meeting of the Council, which was passed.

JOHN SUMMERFIELD RETIRED.

The resignation of John Summerfield of the office of Police Justice was presented, accepted, and placed on file.

Ald. Gill moved the passage of a vote of thanks to the resigned gentleman for the efficient manner in which his duties had been performed. It was agreed to.

SEWERAGE.

A communication from West Side citizens, asking for sewerage, was laid on the table temporarily.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE WEST SIDE.

Ald. Buehler offered a resolution for the improvement of Chicago avenue, from Milwaukee to Ashland avenue, and Milwaukee avenue, from Division street to North avenue, which was passed.

STREET CAR OBSTRUCTIONS.

Ald. Cullerton submitted an amendment to Section 10, Chapter 16, Revised Ordinances of 1866, relating to railroads, prohibiting teams from approaching nearer than twenty-five feet to a street car, excepting upon bridges, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

SIDEWALK ON HARRISON STREET.

Ald. Powell offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to lay down a sidewalk on Harrison street, from Canal to Jefferson street at the expense of the property owners. It was passed.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE PLANS.

Ald. Bateham reminded the Council of a resolution offering rewards for plans for the erection of a new Court House had been passed. He would offer one which would pave the way to that object, and offered it as follows:

Resolved, That the President of this Council be and is hereby requested to appoint from the members of this body a Special Committee of three, whose duty it shall be jointly, with the Committee of County Commissioners, to devise some general plan upon which to proceed to rebuild the city and county buildings, to first agree upon the size and general form of the building, material to be used in the construction, and the room necessary for the different departments of the city and county organizations; said Committee shall have power to employ a draughtsman at an expense not exceeding $200 to the city, and the Committee is hereby requested to proceed at once to the work assigned and report back to the Council at the earliest opportunity.

It was passed.

NEW SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Schaffner presented a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to construct sidewalk on both sides of North Clark, North Wells, and Sedgwick streets, Clybourn avenue, and Larrabee streets from Division street to North avenue; also on the North Side of Division street, from Clark to North Halsted.

It was passed.

ANOTHER RAILROAD COMING IN.

Ald. Clarke presented a communication from the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, asking permission to enter the city by the following-named streets: On Egan avenue at the southwest corner of the city; thence east on Egan avenue to Stewart avenue; thence north on Stewart avenue to Grove street; thence along Grove street to Sixteenth; thence northerly on ground to be acquired by purchase or otherwise, and to cross any and all streets, keeping west of Clark street, to the south line of Van Buren street. This route is the same as that desired by the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, and the Decatur & State Line Railroad, the ordinance for the admission of which is now pending in the Council.

THE JUNK DEALERS.

Ald. Schaffner moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance regulating the business of junk dealers at the last meeting of the Council. The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

SEWER WANTED ON MORGAN STREET.

Ald. McGrath presented a petition from property-owners on Morgan street, asking for a sewer. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

A communication was received from the Law Department with an ordinance providing for the return of delinquent taxes and assessments, and directing a time of sale of real estate for non-payment of the same. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

TIME WANTED ON THE NEW TUNNEL.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, asking for the extension of time on the new lake tunnel contract corresponding to the time lost in litigation to dissolve the injunction restraining the contractors from proceeding with the work, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The following ordinances, submitted by the Board of Public Works, were passed: for curbing, filling, and paving West Polk street, from Canal to Halsted; Erie street, from the North Branch to Pine street; Union street, from Madison to Milwaukee avenue; West Harrison street, from Canal to Halsted; Aberdeen street, from Madison to Harrison; Van Buren street, from Halsted to Loomis.

THE FIRE PROOF LIBRARY ROOM.

A long communication was received from the Board of Public Works, in response to a resolution of the Council calling for a report of how much money was proposed to be expended for the purpose of fitting up the water tank for library purposes, and their authority for making the expenses, with the estimates of the probable cost of the work. The communication set forth that to convert it into a fire-proof receptacle, in accordance with plans prepared would cost less than $8,000, not including heating apparatus and gas-fixtures. The reading-room would cost $5,000, of which $3,000 had been expended, on which there was a drawback from the county for the cost of the roof. The only expense thus far incurred on account of the water tank, had been for the removal of the roof and iron rods fastened to the interior. Their authority was derived from the second section of an ordinance passed by the Council April 1, approved April 3. If they had misconstrued it they regretted it, and would withhold further action until instructed by the Council.

Ald. Sherwood said the Mayor and Board of Public Works had acted without the least shadow of authority, and denounced both the Mayor and Board of Public Works fiercely for situating the temporary library in that part of the city.

Ald. Dixon defended the Mayor and Board with equal warmth, and demanded the reference of the matter to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Ald. Daggy said that if the Mayor and Board of Public Works had situated the Library near Nixon's Circus, Ald. Sherwood would never have opened his head about the matter. He would admit that the water tank was not a very good place to put the books, but it was the best there was, and it was much better to spend a few thousand dollars than let the books rot unread. He moved that the communication be placed on file.

Ald. Sherwood repelled the insinuation, etc.

Ald. Holden regretted the introduction of Ald. Sherwood's resolution, for the sake of a successful library. The room being fitted up was a safe one, and would protect the books. He thought it would not look well for the city to accept coldly the magnificent gift from the whole world. He repeated his regret that the resolution had been introduced. He hoped that the Council, by its acts, would aid and encourage the good work.

Ald. Sherwood said the Mayor had told him that the building would cost $15,000, which meant $20,000, and where would the money come from?

Ald. Holden said that the money would be forthcoming. He had that very evening seen a beautiful painting of George Washington, by Stuart, worth thousands of dollars, in the Mayor's office, which, for the want of a fire-proof building in which to place it, was in danger of being burned up.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to reconsider Ald. Sherwood's resolution, by which the whole matter was provoked.

Ald. Gill repudiated all sectional prejudice, but wished the attention of the Mayor and Board of Public Works called to the charter provisions. He believed that for $15,000 a much better place could be provided than the fire-proof water tank.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Ald. Bateham, of the Finance Committee, introduced the Annual Appropriation bill, which was, on motion, laid over and published.

SEWERAGE WANTED.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing the negotiating of a temporary loan of $150,000 for sewerage purposes, reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution on sewerage loan, having had the same under advisement, respectfully report: That there is still a very large portion of the most densely populated part of our city entirely destitute of all drainage facilities, and, should the season prove a wet one, your Committee are of the opinion that the health of the inhabitants in many of the unsewered portions of our city would be seriously affected by the want of pure air and cleanliness; in fact, the mortality list now shows where this want is most seriously felt. Believing this to be one of the most urgent necessities of the time, your Committee fully indorse the provisions of the resolution, and recommend its passage.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby, directed to negotiate a temporary loan of $150,000 on the most favorable terms attainable, the proceeds of said loan to be expended under the supervision and direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, assisted by the Board of Public Works, in the construction of new sewers in the three divisions of the city as the exigencies may require; said loan and interest to be refunded from the one mill sewerage tax to be levied this year.

Ald. Gill moved to lay the report over.

Ald. Daggy rose to a point of order, in that such a disposal was not according to the charter.

The Chair decided against him, whereupon Ald. Daggy appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Alds. Bateham, Gill, Powell, Gardner, Bailey, Daggy, Schaffner, and Carney spoke on the report.

Nearly an hour was consumed in the discussion of the appeal, at the termination of which time, the Chair was sustained—yeas 25—nays 6.

Ald. McGrath moved to lay the report over and make it the special order for Monday night at 8 o'clock, which was agreed to.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Ald. Woodman, of the Committee on Railroads, presented a report on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which was laid over and made the special order for Monday at 9 o'clock. The Committee was instructed to report on the Lake View & Evanston Railroad.

ADJOURNED MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Ald Holden moved that when the Council adjourn, it be until Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to take up business where left off. It was agreed to.

The ordinance for the appointment of a chimney-sweep, was referred for engrossment, and the Council, after wasting nearly another hour, adjourned, after three abortive efforts.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

June Session of the County Commissioners—Rules for the Government of Dr. Miller's Morgue—Per Diem of Commissioners—Important to Collectors of Tax—Another Police Commissioner to be Elected To-day.

The June session of the County Commissioners was begun yesterday. In the absence of President White, Secretary Niles called the meeting to order, and Commissioner Skelly was elected temporary Chairman. There were also present Commissioners Stearns, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Pahlman, Roelle, Ashton, and Wahl. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE MORGUE.

Superintendent Miller reported that the new morgue, at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Eighteenth street, was ready for use, and recommended the adoption of the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

First—The morgue shall be in charge of the warden of Cook County Hospital, under the supervision of the Superintendent and Medical Director of Public Charities, and shall be open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of bodies. The exhibition hall shall be open daily to the public from 7 a. m. until sunset.

Second—An attendant from the hospital may be detailed for duty in the morgue when the warden shall deem it necessary.

Third—A book shall be kept in the office of the morgue, in which citizens may record the names of missing friends, and describe their persons and clothing, and the address to which information respecting them may be sent.

Fourth—No corpse shall be received at the morgue unless in charge of a policeman or an order of the Coroner, or the Superintendent of Police, except the warden shall be satisfied that the corpse has been found dead in the street or drowned. When a corpse is brought by a policeman, the warden, or some person designated by him, will record the policeman's name, number, and the precinct to which he is attached.

Fifth—As soon as a corpse is brought to the morgue, notice shall be immediately given to the warden. He, or some person designated by him, will then record in a book to be kept for that purpose, a detailed account of the recovery of the body, where found, and at what hour, the hour of admission to the morgue, in whose charge or on whose warrant, a description of the body, clothing, papers, money, on it, and in a margin of the book, opposite the account, state the number, in consecutive order of bodies received, which number shall be placed on the body. The papers, money, and other valuables shall be put up in a package marked with the same number, and placed in security by the Warden.

Sixth—All bodies brought to the morgue shall remain, if they are not recognized in the hall of exhibition, seventy two hours or less, at the discretion of the Warden. The clothing shall be exhibited near the body, with the number attached. If, when the exhibition can no longer be continued, the body, unrecognized, is buried, the clothing shall remain on exhibition for twenty days longer. Photographs of all unrecognized bodies shall be taken, and kept for inspection by parties hunting for missing friends. Bodies, when recognized, shall be withdrawn, and placed in the private room.

Seventh—It shall be the duty of the warden to notify the Coroner, by 9 o'clock a. m., of the reception of a body during the preceding night, and when a body has been received during the day he shall notify the Coroner immediately. When there are indications of violent death he shall immediately report the case to the Superintendent of Police.

Eighth—No corpse taken in at the morgue shall be taken away or interred without the Coroner's consent in writing, nor will a corpse be opened except in his presence or by his order.

Ninth—Friends of a person whose body has been found can transfer it to their own domicile with the written consent of the Coroner.

Tenth—On the first day of each month the warden shall report to the Superintendent and Medical Director of Public Charities a statement of identified bodies, setting forth: (1) Date of reception. (2) Name, age, profession, and residence of the deceased. (3) Cause of death. (4) Mode of death. (5) Hour of death. (6) Place of death.

Eleventh—Also a statement of bodies not identified: (1) A succinct description of the body, whether male or female. (2) Probable age, whether white or colored. (3) Mode of death. (4) Place where the body was found. Duplicates shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Police.

Twelfth—There shall also be kept an alphabetical list of all identified persons, and a list of the number of persons in consecutive order.

Thirteenth—The clothing and other effects belonging to identified bodies shall be given to the family of the deceased on proper proof or order of the Coroner.

Fourteenth—The clothing of unrecognized bodies when the period of exhibition shall have expired, shall be washed and tied up in a package and kept for six months. The package shall be numbered corresponding to the number of the body on the record book.

Mr. Ashton moved that the rule be adopted and printed, and it was so ordered.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

An application from an apple merchant to erect a fruit stand on a corner of the Court House square, was laid on the table.

A communication was read from an architectural firm, suggesting the propriety of the Board adopting their jail plans.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole, where the subject matter is now under consideration.

The County Attorney, submitted his opinion in the titles to the lots which the county proposes to purchase for the extension of the Jail site.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

The usual quarterly bills were referred to appropriate Committees.

COMMISSIONERS' PAY.

The bills of the Commissioners for *per diem* were read, when Mr. Stearns said there was a difference of opinion as to how much pay they were entitled to, and, in order to set the matter at rest, he moved that the County Attorney be directed to give his legal opinion thereon. His bill was for $2.50 per day.

The motion, being considered out of order, was temporarily withdrawn.

After some other bills were read, Mr. Stearns made another effort to get in his motion.

Mr. Ashton insisted that the motion was then out of order.

Mr. Stearns said he was not entitled to $5 a day, and he would offer his motion as a communication, instructing the County Counsellor and Attorney to ascertain what the legal fees of the Board were.

In that form the motion was unanimously adopted.

IMPORTANT TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Mr. Ashton offered the following:

Resolved, That so much of the resolution of this Board adopted on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1872, as fixes the time within which the several Collectors are required to return their warrants, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

And also the following:

WHEREAS, The assessment rolls of the assessments in the several towns of Cook County, made pursuant to the order of this Board, and an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide for the re-assessment and taxation of property where the records of assessment have been lost or destroyed, and to authorize the re-assessment or abatement of taxes in certain cases," approved Feb. 29, 1872, have been returned by the several Town Assessors, complete; and

WHEREAS, This Board has fixed and determined the rate upon the $1 of the taxable property of Cook County to be levied for county purposes, and to pay indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That the warrants for the collection of the taxes and assessments, authorized by law and the order and determination of this Board, are hereby ordered to be delivered to the several Collectors in the respective towns in the County of Cook, on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1872.

Resolved, That the several Collectors in said county be, and they are hereby required and directed, to return their said warrants respectively on or before the 1st day of November, A. D. 1872.

Resolved, That the several Town Collectors be, and they are hereby directed, to pay over to the County Treasurer weekly all State and county taxes collected by them, such payment to be made on Saturday of each week during the time they shall hold their respective warrants.

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and he hereby is directed, to furnish each Collector with a copy of this resolution, and that the Treasurer be directed to file with the Clerk on each Monday a statement showing the amount received from each Collector for the previous week.

The resolutions were referred to the Finance Committee.

ELECTION OF POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Lonergan moved that the election of a Police Commissioner be made the special order for 2 o'clock to-day (Tuesday).

Mr. Ashton moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Stearns remarked that he did not believe in gag law. That was played out.

Mr. Wahl inquired why Mr. Ashton did not want the election to-day.

Mr. Ashton wanted a full Board present, and he was not quite ready, not having made up his mind on the man.

Mr. Stearns said they would never have a full Board. They never had. Men should attend to the business of their constituents.

Mr. Harrison said one of the Police Board told him that they wanted the third man to do business.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Ashton announced that they would not have a quorum.

Mr. Stearns said they would, unless members strayed away on purpose.

Mr. Harrison moved to reconsider the motion.

The motion was lost—4 to 5, as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Pahlman.

Nays—Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, Wahl.

Adjourned.

Real Estate Auction Sale.

Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. C. C. Thayer & Co., the energetic real estate agents and auctioneers, sold the property, site of the old Lake House, corner of Rush and Michigan streets, for $24,400, to Messrs. Keller & Kohlman. This was at the rate of $200 per foot.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Report of the Finance Committee of the Council on the Annual Estimates—A General Cutting Down of Expenses—A Total Reduction of $1,471,535.81.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Aldermen W. B. Bateham, Joseph E. Otis, C. T. Bowen, L. L. Bond, and M. D. Ogden, made the following report last evening to the Council:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the estimates of the Comptroller for the several departments of the City Government, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1873, having had the same under advisement, respectfully report that they have examined, item by item, the said estimates of each department, with a view to the strictest economy in expending the public moneys. While we have no censure to express as to any particular department in its expenditures, yet we have made large deductions from the expenditures, believing, after an extended and close examination of the workings and business of the several departments, that the deductions we have made will not impair the efficiency of any department. The immense losses suffered by the city in the destruction of city property, and injury to public works by the great calamity of fire last October, has necessarily largely increased the appropriations recommended. We have not aimed to wholly repair such losses and damages, but only to restore such property as we believe absolutely necessary to the proper working of the City Government, during the coming year.

The Board of Public Works.—A very large portion of the moneys expended in carrying on the City Government is made through this Board. It has charge of the cleaning and repairs of streets, all new street improvements, all sidewalk constructions and repairs, street lamps, the Chicago harbor, the bridges, tunnels, public buildings, parks, and various other matters. The expenditures of the city through this channel are necessarily large, but after a careful revision of the estimates and cutting off every expenditure not imperatively demanded, we have reduced the estimates of this department from $1,589,854.70 to $937,500.36.

Board of Health.—A large part of the expenses of this Board are made up of salaries fixed by the Legislature. We recognize the necessity of making the necessary provisions to preserve the health of the city, and have recommended for this Board the amount we deemed required. We cannot but commend the efficiency and economy with which this Board has been operated during the past year. We have reduced the amount asked for by the Board, from $59,470 to $53,520.

Board of Police.—The losses by the great fire in property belonging to this department were very large, and much of the property, in order to the efficient working of the Police and Fire Departments must be immediately replaced. We have made provision in the appropriation bill for all that we deem at present absolutely necessary. The Police Commissioners have asked that seventy-five additional policemen be added to the force. Your Committee are of the opinion that no such increase is necessary, and that, although it might add to the efficiency of the force, yet the financial condition of the city is not such as to justify such an increase of its expenditures. We have made such a reduction of the salaries not fixed by act of the Legislature, as we deem necessary, and have provided for the rebuilding of certain engine and station houses out of the proceeds of certain city lots, that we considered either too valuable or not properly located, for the purposes for which they were originally used. By the sale of the lots mentioned in the appropriation bill, an amount can be realized which will be sufficient to purchase new lots and erect the necessary buildings thereon, thereby avoiding the necessity of levying a tax for the erection of the buildings. In view of the large amount required to be raised by taxation this year, your Committee deem this method preferable to raising the money for the erection of such engine and station houses by taxation. We have reduced the amount asked for by the Police Department, $97,000.

Fire Department.—This is under the control of the Police Commissioners. The reduction made in the estimates for this department, amount to $211,432.40.

Board of Education.—Large appropriations for this department are made by reason of losses by fire, and its estimates have been made so near its actual necessities, that we have not deemed it prudent to make much reduction. Our schools must be maintained, and tax payers are willing to submit to all taxation required for an economical carrying on of this department. The total reduction made from the estimates of this department amount to only $17,481.

Other Departments.—The estimates of all other departments and branches of the City Government have been carefully investigated, and reductions made where we deemed it possible. We have dispensed with the services of unnecessary employes, and have devolved their duties in some cases upon others, thereby saving some thousands of dollars to the City Treasury.

The tax levy of last year was not sufficient to raise the amounts appropriated. Where the appropriations have been expended and the money therefor not raised, we have continued the appropriations, and where the appropriation has not been expended nor the money therefor collected, we have recommended the repeal of such appropriations.

The estimates submitted amounted to $5,070,099.47. The appropriations recommended by us amount to $3,598,563.66, showing a total reduction of $1,471,535.81.

The appropriations of former years have been made with very large unexpended balances in the City Treasury, to the credit of the departments, or works for which appropriations were made, so that the appropriation bills heretofore made did not show the actual expenditures contemplated.

These unexpended balances have, in consequence of the reduced tax levy last year, been quietly consumed and exhausted, and large deficiencies have also arisen in consequence of such insufficient levy. The city must provide for these large deficiencies, or over-expenditures, and to raise the money therefor, and also for the expenses of the present year, we are compelled to rely exclusively upon money raised by the present tax levy. The appropriation bill, for the first time in many years, will truly show the actual amount of contemplated expenditure. It is larger than your Committee would desire to see it, but it is as low as your Committee believe it can be made, in order to insure the proper and efficient working of the City Government.

Your Committee will be pleased to aid your honorable body in reducing the amounts recommended, if it is thought that the same can be safely and prudently done.

The estimated amount which will be received from licenses and miscellaneous sources is $300,000. This will leave the sum to be raised by taxation $3,298,563.66 exclusive of a one mill tax each for water pipe and sewerage extension and General Sinking Fund, one-fifth of a mill for Public Library, and one-twentieth of a mill for School Sinking Fund.

We respectfully recommend the passage of the appropriation ordinance herewith submitted.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT.

The following is a summary of the appropriation ordinance: The first column of figures shows the original estimates of the Departments, the second the amounts decided upon by the Finance Committee, and the third the amounts deducted by the Committee:

ASSESSMENT EXPENSES.

	Original Estimate.	Reported.	Deductions.
Assessment expenses Tax Commissioner's office	$22,420	$16,795	$5,655
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. *Street Cleaning and Repairs.*			
South Division	$100,000	$75,000	$25,000
West Division	165,000	124,000	41,000
North Division	70,000	53,000	17,000
Total	$335,000	$252,000	$83,000
Sidewalks.			
South Division	$19,000	$15,000	$4,000
West Division	10,000	7,000	3,000
North Division	18,000	14,000	4,000
Total	$47,000	$36,000	$11,000
For temporary sidewalks, already constructed, in the burnt district	$10,500	.....	$10,500
Miscellaneous.			
Street obstructions	$3,300	$3,000	$300
Street signs and repairs	2,000	1,500	500
Chicago harbor	62,000	50,500	11,500
Land damages at bridges	31,300	28,557	2,743
Bridges—new	83,840	69,840	14,000
Bridges—repairs	25,039	15,000	10,039
Bridge tenders' salaries	38,712	38,000	712
Washington street tunnel	4,400	4,000	400
Lasalle street tunnel	43,015	35,478	7,536
Public buildings	82,100	16,650	65,450
Street sprinkling, account City Hall	500	.....	500
Lamp posts	36,000	28,000	8,000
Public Parks.			
South Division	$11,500	$5,000	$6,500
West Division	11,500	6,500	5,000
North Division	20,000	11,000	9,000
Total	$43,000	$22,500	$20,500
Miscellaneous.			
Salaries—Portion to be paid from general fund	$14,730	$13,500	$1,230
Office and miscellaneous expenditures	4,000	3,000	1,000
Drinking fountains	1,000	1,000	.....
Viaducts	96,440	55,275	41,165
Street improvements	421,684	250,000	171,684
Extraordinary expenses, occasioned by the fire	204,293	18,700	185,593
Total for Board of Public Works	$1,589,854	$937,500	$652,354
City Cemetery	5,000	5,000	.....
Contingent fund	25,000	20,000	5,000
Lost tax sales	10,000	10,000	.....
Criminal Court of Cook Co	75,000	44,000	31,000
Election expense	1,000	250	750
Entertainment of official visitors	2,500	1,500	1,000
Evening schools	10,000	.....	10,000
Health Department	59,470	53,520	5,950
Fire Department	639,497	430,565	208,932
Police Department	627,600	530,600	97,000
House of Correction	51,748	51,748	.....
Interest	88,275	50,000	38,275
Legal expenses	10,000	10,000	.....
Police Courts	1,700	1,700	.....
Printing and stationery	35,000	32,500	2,500
Salaries	92,180	87,260	4,920
Schools	587,376	363,894	223,482
Sewerage	270,641	153,170	117,471
*Street lamps (gas)	422,000	350,000	72,000
†Temporary loans	447,334	451,587	.....
Totals	$5,070,099	$3,598,563	$1,476,290
Added			4,754
Net deductions			$1,471,535

This last deduction is made up of estimated income from rents	$160,070
Estimated income from interest	16,000
Estimated State dividend	20,000
Interest on temporary loan	10,000
Total	$206,000
Leaving an actual deduction from the estimates of the Board	17,482
*Allowance for this year	300,000
Deficiency in last year's levy, less the appropriation	50,000
The appropriation last year was	300,000
The bills amounted to	332,000
Estimate was for this year	340,000
For deficiency in last year's appropriation	32,000
For deficiency in last year's levy, short of appropriation	50,000
Total	$422,000
†Added for judgment since estimate was submitted	4,236

JAIL BRUTALITY.

Barbarous Treatment of a Boy by a Turnkey.

There is confined in the County Jail a boy bearing the ordinary name of William Comiskey, with no Aldermanic title before it to insure him respect and favor. He is 16 years old, and his crime is the alleged stealing of a few trinkets, which he says were given him by some boys. He was flung into a cell occupied by negroes, who, on Sunday evening, raised a row among themselves, and filled the gloomy corridors with hideous yells. Turnkey Stone asked them who was making the noise, when they told him to go where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched. This provoked the excitable Stone, who proceeded to wreak his spite on the smallest person he could find, young Comiskey, who was asked to inform on his black companions. Fearing they would whip him were he put back among them, he refused, and then, it is alleged, Mr. Stone caught him by the ear and dragged him out in the corridor. There this humane jailer pounded the boy with the bunch of keys, and then thrust him into a dark cell, where he was given nothing to eat, even the poor comfort of a drink of water to cool his feverish lips being denied him. He had been in that condition from 5 p. m. on Sunday until yesterday afternoon. Yesterday the [illegible] refused permission to see him or give him the drink of water for which he cried and moaned. Mr. Van Buren would have had Stone indicted were the Grand Jury in session. Stone is responsible for his own acts to the law, but the public will hold Fols, the chief jailer, responsible for appointing such a deputy, and Jim Bradley for appointing a chief jailer who selects no better subordinates.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Made Full Peelers—Talcott and the Lake Street Squad.

A regular meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair; present also Commissioner Sheridan.

The following sixty-day policemen were appointed to the regular service of the Department: Otto G. Neese, Herman M. Meyers, and Charles L. Lambert.

Commissioner Talcott said he thought some change must be made in the disposition of the men belonging to the Lake street squad. Eight men at the LaSalle street tunnel was more than was necessary, especially in view of the completion of the Rush and Adams street bridges. He thought the Sunday Liquor law ought to be enforced more rigedly, leaving only the beer saloons open on Sunday.

Sergeant Frank Gerting was sent for to report the present disposal of the men under him. Pending his arrival Commissioner Talcott related his experiences in certain disreputable houses, whither, in company with Captain French, he had wandered lately to while away his evenings. The narrative would not bear publication in any decent newspaper.

Fine Art in Chicago—Great Sale of Original Paintings.

Nothing more fully illustrates the confidence felt in the ability of our citizens to appreciate the fine arts than the fact that a well-known foreign connoisseur, Alex. Von Wendt, has brought to this city from Europe a valuable collection of original oil paintings, most of them by celebrated artists, which are now on exhibition at W. T. Noble and Co.'s store, Nos. 76 and 78 Van Buren street. These pictures are to be sold at half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, by Wm. A. Butters & Co., at auction. This collection is not of the kind generally offered at auction. Some of the pictures are full of merit, and must not be allowed to go out of the city. One of the most notable in the collection, and a painting that the purchaser will always be proud of, is entitled, "The Persecution of the Nobility in France by Robespierre." The artist has faithfully portrayed upon his canvas those direful days of the French revolution, when the temporary triumph of the Paris mob led them into all kinds of excesses and cruelties. The scene is a prison, wherein are huddled the proud nobility in their despair, and through the doorway we catch a glimpse of the street, where mob law reigns supreme. In this collection are several pictures by Krieghoff, a well known artist, who formerly, we believe, resided here. Another magnificent picture is a landscape scene in the South Tyrol, which should go as a companion piece to the view of the Swiss Alps. The catalogue embraces nearly one hundred pictures, comprising one of the rarest collections ever offered for sale in Chicago. Every lover of art will attend the sale.

Great Sale of Real Estate.

Wm. A. Butters & Co. will sell sixty-five good business and residence lots in Bickerdike's Addition, just outside the new fire limits, and fronting on Chicago avenue, Indiana, Erie, Fourth and Noble streets. The lots are pleasantly located in the vicinity of Union and other parks, and will be sold on reasonable terms. The sale will take place at 2 o'clock to-day, on the groundr corner of Fourth and Noble streets.

A Newspaper.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal (Administration).

However the political course of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE may be objected to, it shows great enterprise in giving its readers the news, regardless of expense. It has long specials daily about the Conventions in session here this week, and was the only paper outside of this city that gave reports of any extent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Gold strong at 114¼@114⅜. Loans, 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $48,000,000.

Governments strong, and ⅛ to ¼ higher. The rise was most noticeable in coupons of '81 and 5-20s of May and November.

Money easy at 4 to 6.

State bonds dull and neglected.

Stock market dull but very strong. The chief interest has been in Union Pacific, Western Union, C., C. & I. C., Pacific Mail, Erie, and Lake Shore. The market closed strong, at about the best figures of the day.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments closed:

Coupons, '81	120¼	Coupons, '67	117¾
Coupons, '62	114¼	Coupons, '78	117¾
Coupons, '64	114¼	U. S. 10-40's	112½
Coupons, '65	115½	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, new	117	New 5s	113¼
State bonds:			
Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	72¾	Old N. Carolinas	30½
New Tennessees	72¾	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	54		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	94	St. Paul	57¾
W. U. Telegraph	76¼	St. Paul preferred	78¾
Quicksilver	36	Wabash	76¾
Adams Express	96	Wabash preferred	85
Wells & Fargo Ex	87½	Fort Wayne	97¾
American Express	79½	Terre Haute	22
United States Ex	86	Terre Haute pfd	48
Pacific Mail	76	Chicago & Alton	116
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	117
N. Y. Central scrip	95	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
Erie	60¼	C., C. & C	93½
Erie preferred	84½	C., B. & Q	130
Harlem	120¼	Lake Shore	96¾
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	38½
Michigan Central	119	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	39¼
Northwestern	75¾	Union Pacific bonds	93¼
Northwestern pfd	94½	Cent. Pacific bonds	104
Rock Island	111¾	D., L. & W	107¾
N. J. Central	110¼	Hartford & Erie	9½

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 7d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 2d; white, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 28s@28s 3d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—3:20 p. m.—Corn, 28s. Lard, 39s 9d. Market quiet.

LONDON, June 3.—Consols for money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝. Bonds of '62, 90½; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

Tallow 42s 6d. Turpentine, 56@57s.

FRANKFORT, June 3—Bonds of '62, 96⅜.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes, 55f 72c.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 11⅝@11¾; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and exports, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 28s. Lard, 39s 9d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Total beeves for the week ending to-day, 8,250, against 7,400 last week. On sale to-day, 148 cars at Communipaw, 122 at Hundredth street, and 22 at Weehawken, making 4,700. Market very strong and active at ½c advance; Texans and other thin stock ½c higher; prime steers ¼c advance. The range is 10½@13 for poor Texans; 11½@12c for thinnish Illinois, and 12½@13¼c for fair to prime, averaging about 12½c, and all sold early; 7 cars Texans, 6¼ cwt, 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 10 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 11c, 57 lbs; 2 cars Ohio, 8¼ cwt, 13@13¼c; 9 cars Illinois stillers, 7 cwt, 12½@13¼c.

Sheep—14,000 against 21,000 last week. Market rather stronger, at 6½@7¼c. Lambs scarce and high, selling at 11@15c; 2 cars Delaware, av. 55 lbs, 13c; 1 car Jerseys, av 50 lbs, 14c.

Hogs—41,200 for the week, against 37,200 one week ago. Market dull at 5¼@5½c; few pigs, 6c; 112 cars yesterday and to-day.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3—Beeves in fair demand and higher. Sales of 1,800 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 8@8½c; fair to good, 6½@7½c; common, 5@6c per lb.

Sheep—In fair demand. Sales of 14,000, at 5½@7c.

Hogs—Dull. Sales, 350 at 6.50@6.55 per cwt.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 3—The principal noticeable feature in to-day's transactions was increased firmness in printing cloths, which may be quoted at 8c for 64x64. This had its effect on all kinds of domestics, which, although the demand is languid and consumption curtailed, is still affected by the unusual price of the staple. No change in prints, which are dull and inactive. Woollens also dull, but buyers are gradually accepting the advanced figures ruling, and make the best terms that the probable condition of the wool market will allow.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 27½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts 20,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.30; common to good extra, $6.35@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.30; White wheat extra, $8.20@9.75; St. Louis, $8.60@12.00. Rye flour, and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 8,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, delivered, $1.71½; choice red Western, winter, $2.00. Rye dull and lower; Western afloat, 94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, 341,000 bu; steamer Western, mixed afloat, 64@67c; sail do. 70@72; Oats heavy; receipts, 31,000 bu; Western, 54c; Ohio, 54@55c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 14@16c.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8½@9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet; 8¼@9¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.25; new prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 6¼@6½c. Hams 9½@10½c. Middles inactive; long clear, 7½@7⅝c. Lard unchanged; No 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 14@24c.

CHEESE—Firm; new, 11@15c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $9.00@9.75; Indiana and Ohio, $9.50@10.00. quiet, steady; amber, $2.15@2.20; white, $2.25@2.30. Corn, limited demand; yellow, 68c; white, 75c; mixed, 67c. Oats—white, 59@60c; mixed, 57@58c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, weak. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania, $2.00@2.05. Corn dull; Western yellow, 70c; mixed, 69@70c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 54@56c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy. Concessions have to be made to sell. Bulk shoulders, 4¾@5c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½@6c; sides, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 7½@8c. Lard dull at 9c. Western butter in fair demand; prime to choice, 22@24c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour quiet but firm; double extra spring, $6.50@7.50. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.47½; No. 2, $1.45. Oats dull lower; No. 1, 35c. Corn steady; No. 2, 44c. Rye steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 3—COTTON — Excited and higher; low middling, 25c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; held firm at $8.75@9.00 for family. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1.85@1.88. Corn steady at 51@53c. Rye, 85@88c. Oats, 40@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; regular, $12.00; city packed, $14.00@13.00. Bulk meats quiet, and held firm at 4¼@5½@6c; 1c less bid. Bacon dull and drooping; held at 5c for shoulders, and 7@7½c for sides.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged at $3.75@4.15.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 3—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; not enough done to establish prices. Corn fairly active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 47@47½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 41c. Barley and rye nominal.

WHISKEY—Higher; 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed dull and lower at $12.50@13.00. Bacon dull and drooping; only order trade. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Active; $3@4¼c.

CATTLE—3@6¼c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 1 red held at $1.85; No. 2 offered at $1.75. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 52c. Oats dull, at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, active demand, at 20@20½c for car lots, and 21@21½c for trade lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—TOBACCO—Fairly active. Sales 110 hhds. lugs, 7½@8c; low to good leaf, 8½@10c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and inactive, not quotably lower.

WHISKEY—88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.86½; amber Michigan, $1.81½; No. 2 red, $1.78@1.79. Corn shade better and quiet; mixed, 53c; yellow, 53½c; white, 51c. Oats No. 2 46@46½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Only limited business; extra, $6.25; low to choice treble extra, $8.50@10.25. Corn quiet; mixed, 72c; yellow, 75c; white, 74@75c. Oats—Supply good; 52@55c. Bran, $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $13.00; buyers offering $12.50. Bacon dull; 5½@7½@8c. Hams—sugar-cured, 11½@11¾c. Lard dull; tierce, packers' 8¾@9c; refined, 9¾c; keg, kettle rendered, 10½c; refined, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; low to fair, 8½c. Molasses quiet; prime reboiled, 52c. Coffee, dull at 16½@19c.

MONETARY.—Sterling, 23½; sight, ½ premium; gold, 113½.

COTTON.—Firmer; sales 700 bales; good ordinary at 22½c; low middlings, 24c; middling, 25c. Receipts, 1,403 bales; exports, Liverpool, 2,726 bales; New York, 4,277 bales; Philadelphia, 330 bales; stock, 45,451.

WHISKEY—Dull; choice, 95c; common, 83½c.

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Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1872, until 12 o'clock m of said day, proposals will be received by this department for folding, stitching and binding the laws, journals, reports, bills, and other documents of every description of the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and other documents that may be required to be printed for the use of the State. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of said work, and as provided by law. And said proposal must specify in detail the prices bid for each kind of work, viz:

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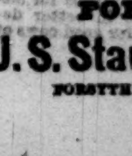
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THE OPPONENTS OF GREELEY.

Colonel McClure, of Pennsylvania, in a letter to one Colonel W. W. Wood, of Virginia, gives some graphic pictures of men, and explains several matters which are a little mysterious to the general public. He first disposes of the New York *World* in this fashion:

Of course, the *World* is for Grant, and nobody in this section is deceived by it. It has in turn supported and betrayed pretty much everything that came in its way, until, finally, it has betrayed its own cunning and power. It was one of the most earnest advocates of the Cincinnati movement, and capriciously supported Judge Davis, Governor Brown, and Mr. Adams as the proper candidate. The Convention struck it when it was in the Adams convulsion, and it at once flung out the flag of distress to the Administration, and was taken into port.

The next person he mentions is Colonel Mosby, and the description will be readily recognized:

Colonel Mosby made it a rule in war to forage on the enemy, and my recollection is that he did it very successfully. He is doing the same thing in peace, but he honestly and manfully avows his purpose, and does not attempt to deceive any one. He started out to forage on the Administration party; made his raid upon the White House; captured what he wanted, and told the truth about it. As he says, he dealt for immediate delivery, and, of course, will have it.

The portrait of Daniel Webster Voorhees is thus given:

Mr. Voorhees succeeded mainly in astounding and mortifying himself. Whether he is knave or fool, I do not assume to judge, but he either wickedly or ignorantly took the Administration lead, and got up the first Grant campaign document. His speech is now being circulated by the hundred thousand under the direction of the Grant Committees. If his speech does not mean that he has been transferred squarely to Grant, he is most incapable in the selection of language to express his purpose. True, under the pressure of Democratic sentiment, and the jibes and jeers of those who urged him to hasten for his pay, he has already attempted to explain, and will doubtless keep explaining his explanations. In an hour he found himself transformed from a leader to a distrusted grumbler, speaking charitably, without followers. He simply went woolling and came home shorn.

The caucus faction in the Senate got ashamed, at last, of themselves, and during the last year or two have been putting Senator Scott and Senator Buckingham at the head of Committees, taking care, however, to fill up the Committees with trained veterans. One of these, Senator Scott, is thus described by McClure, and, as both are Pennsylvanians, the picture is probably a faithful one:

Your people do injustice to Senator Scott. He is not a bad man, nor is he a demagogue. He was an eleventh-hour laborer in the Republican vineyard, has been very liberally paid, and feels like rendering the best equivalent he can; but he believes all he says about your people. He thinks that every anti-Grant man is a Ku Klux murderer, and that the carpet-baggers are persecuted saints. He believes so because the carpet-baggers have told him so, and sworn so before his presence. He does not know that the same witnesses could have been had the same day at a trifling advance, to swear that he had been guilty of burglary, adultery, or any other crime contracted for. His error is of the class for which men are not morally responsible. Morton, Chandler, and Cameron selected him for the business, because he is unsophisticated and honest. You will find, however, that the House, whose members are about to return to the people for a review of their official acts, will overthrow the Ku-Klux bill, and arrest bayonet elections in the South. The people will do their own voting this year.

Mr. McClure further points out that the only persons anxious for a Democratic nomination at Baltimore is the Grant faction. The whole power and means of the Grant party is to corrupt the Baltimore Convention into nominating a straight Democratic ticket, or to induce a bolt, just as was committed in 1860 by Ben. Butler, Breckinridge, Slidell, Bright, Caleb Cushing, and the others, who were determined to elect Lincoln in 1860, in order to have a pretext for secession and rebellion. The great effort now making is to get delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention who will go there with the intention of bolting and making a new Democratic organization. That is now the sole aim. All hope of preventing Greeley's indorsement has vanished, and the next thing sought is to have a few delegates from each State who will do as Ben. Butler did at Baltimore, in 1860, march out of the Convention, organize another Convention, and nominate another candidate. Delegates to the Baltimore Convention will command a higher price at Washington than even delegates to Philadelphia, and State Conventions will, therefore, observe but ordinary prudence in appointing no man who goes to that assemblage prepared beforehand to bolt its action and set up another Convention.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Messrs. Osgood & Co., of Boston, have just issued a voluminous "Life of Abraham Lincoln," the material of which was collected by Mr. William H. Herndon, his former law-partner, and the editing of which has been done by Mr. Ward H. Lamon, who was also a friend and long-time companion of the departed President. Judged by a literary standard, the work is so far deficient that it will fail to become classic, perhaps even standard, and Mr. Lincoln's friends will find consolation in this. As a history of the political events of Illinois from 1830 to 1860, and as a record of the eventful deeds which were crowded into the brief time between Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency and his inauguration,—at which point the work closes,—it contains a great mass of valuable information, partly derived from Ford's History of Illinois, and partly from the recollections of those, now living, who were identified with the rude politics of our early State history. In these regards, the value of the book can hardly be overestimated. It is replete with interesting and exciting facts touching Mr. Lincoln's Legislative campaigns; his early debates, of which we have had no details before; the relations between Lincoln and Douglas, and the debates which made their Senatorial campaign famous throughout the country, and which, although they did not secure Lincoln's election to the Senate, paved the way for his accession to the highest office in the gift of the people. In the grouping of these details, which are very fully illustrated by letters from himself and his contemporaries, we have a very graphic picture of political life on "the old Sangamon," forty years ago,—its personalities, growing out of the absence of nominating conventions,—an innovation which ... made by Ebenezer Peck; its asperities, ...nious plottings, and shrewd conspiracies and frequent personal combats, which, on more than one occasion, settled the claims of candidates, and helped to establish political questions. No person can fail to understand Mr. Lincoln's success as a public man who reads these details attentively, or to see that politics were with him the business of his life. Political aspiration with him was an honorable ambition. He had very little appreciation for beauty, no knowledge of the arts, and his knowledge of literature was mainly limited to that class of books which illustrated political doctrine. His religious ideas led him away from theological studies. His pursuit of the law was not a labor of love, and his success at the bar was not a lucrative one, partly because he would never undertake to defend a man whom he believed to be guilty,—an honesty of purpose which he carried so far that he would abandon a case while pending if the evidence convinced him of the guilt of his client. His real life was in politics, and, from the very first time that he ran for the Illinois Legislature to the night of his death, he acted with inflexible honesty of purpose, and did what he was morally convinced was right. For this showing of Mr. Lincoln's life the country is indebted to Mr. Lamon, and this part of the work has been done very faithfully.

There are other parts of the work, however, which will shock those who have admired Mr. Lincoln, and will cause pain to his surviving relatives. These appertain to his personal history. As far as they illustrate the making of the man, the formation of his character, and his remarkable rise from the most humble, even squalid beginnings, to his ultimate high station, they will come like a new revelation to people, for many of them have been hitherto unpublished and unknown, except to his most intimate friends. His younger days, spent in a floorless, doorless, and windowless cabin, with scarcely an item of furniture, which was afterwards palatially dignified by his stepmother by the addition of a floor, a bureau, and tin platters; his feats of strength in hewing wood, wrestling, running, and in various athletic sports; his adventurous life as a flatboatman; the varied, wild, and rough adventures of his semi-vagabondish career, interspersed as they are, with vivid pictures of scenery, personal sketches of his friends and companions, and racy gossip,—all combine to give the reader a vivid appreciation of Western life in its peculiar Sangamon phase; and, as far as these go to illustrate the personal character of Mr. Lincoln, they are admirable in their way. It will be very generally regretted, however, that the work of editing the materials touching Mr. Lincoln's early life had not fallen into more discriminating hands. No one can dispute the authenticity of the facts which Mr. Lamon presents, but there will be few who will not dispute the taste which has made many of them public. They add nothing which any one wishes to know. They had nothing to do with Mr. Lincoln's personal or political development. There was no occasion for using them. Every man has a skeleton in his closet. Every man in his younger days has done and written injudicious things, which, by common consent and courtesy, are consigned to the limbo of oblivion. It does not concern any one that Mr. Lincoln's father had to leave Kentucky for biting off the nose of an antagonist, and not on account of his opposition to slavery, as is generally supposed; nor that Mr. Lincoln had no sympathy for his father and mother; nor that there is no record extant of their marriage; nor that Mr. Lincoln indulged in a prize-fight as one of the principals, and presided at horse-races, and engaged in wrestling and fistic matches; nor that he wrote satires and chronicles, and told stories, of a nature that will not bear publication. A brief statement of his religious ideas would have been all that was necessary for general information, for a man's religious ideas are a matter between himself and his Maker. It was not necessary, therefore, to make such a showing of them, illustrated with numerous personal affidavits, as to leave the false impression upon the mind of the reader that Mr. Lincoln was an Atheist. In that part of the work which treats of the three love episodes in his life, this want of taste and utter disregard of the feeling of living persons are painfully manifest. With his romantic attachment to Ann Rutledge, and the gloom which her untimely death threw over his whole life afterwards, the public is already familiar by the narrative which Mr. Herndon printed some few years since. There is nothing in this offensive to any one, but, on the other hand, it is a remarkably beautiful and pathetic episode, which brings out Mr. Lincoln's inner life in exquisite relief against the rude surroundings and wild associations of those days. The narrative of his courtship and engagement to Miss Edwards would have been proper enough but for the unfortunate publication of a private letter written by Mr. Lincoln to Mrs. Browning, after Miss Edwards had jilted him, which should never have been put into print. The story of his final engagement and marriage to Mrs. Lincoln can be read by no one except with the most painful feelings. Even if every word of it were true, no excuse can palliate the atrocity of its publication. Even if it were true, it is an event in Mr. Lincoln's life which should have been kept secret. Its publication was not necessary to make the story of his life complete, neither does it have any bearing upon his public life. It is an *ex parte* statement at the best, and, on this ground alone, never should have been put in print. Even if it were true, common charity and courtesy to a lady ought to have at once persuaded Mr. Lamon never to allow such a narrative to go before the public. It will shock, not Mr. Lincoln's family alone, but every person whose sense of propriety is not thoroughly blunted; and it shows that, whatever else Mr. Lamon may be fit for, he is not fit for a biographer. There was enough in Mr. Lincoln's life, narrow and meagre as it was in his younger days, to have told, without telling such things as we have indicated; enough that was grand and noble; enough that was exemplary and inspiring for the imitation of youth; enough in politics that was pure, and honest, and patriotic, and enough that shames his successor; enough that was interesting, and exciting, and adventurous. It does not make amends for these imperfections and breaches of good taste, that there is much valuable historical and personal matter in the book. The real life of Abraham Lincoln has yet to be written. Mr. Lamon's book is a book for gossips.

MR. BENNETT AS A JOURNALIST.

James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the most successful journal, financially, in America, leaves behind him a reputation well worthy the study of all men, and especially of journalists. At all times the New York *Herald* was, just what its title purports, the most faithful exponent of popular opinion. It addressed an immense audience in all parts of the country who, in their habits and tastes, were gay and happy, unprincipled to some extent, but good humored, whose politics are to make money, whose religion is to sell goods, and whose theme is the last sensation. New York has been the commercial and financial centre of the Union, and, naturally, of great interest to the whole country. It is and has been cosmopolitan, and Bennett was its cosmopolitan journalist. Mr. Bennett found his mission in having no mission, and in ridiculing all who had. He was peculiar in his journalistic tastes, though plodding as a Scotchman in his personal habits, and he made the *Herald* the supreme representative of Optimism. It had nothing to reform, not because it did not concede that the devil was at the bottom of the party in power, but because it claimed that his satanic majesty was on equally intimate terms with the party of reform. Every reformer was to the *Herald* a long-haired ogre, a sort of woolly horse, or "What-is-it," sent into the world to furnish sensible people with merriment. Every political crusade was a mixture of fraud and farce, in which the leaders were adroit mountebanks and the followers were fanatics. Existing institutions were all right to those who had the good sense to enjoy themselves. Patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel. Purity was the inability to attract temptation. Though directed by no fixed principles, the *Herald* was an enemy of cant and hypocrisy. Politics it treated as a scheme of the "outs" to remove the "ins," and get a new deal of the spoils. Statesmanship consisted in staving off inquiry from domestic blunders by getting up a foreign war. Republicanism was the election of a personal monarch every four years.

Mr. Bennett had a perfect contempt for that effort to formulate the interests or grievances of a large mass of men under a common creed, which we call a platform of principles. Politics to him were the struggles of parties and individuals for office, and parties were clans, combined for the spoils.

All persons familiar with the world, and especially with its political, artistic, and sporting phases, will appreciate how fully in all this Mr. Bennett typified the man of the world, and how accurately his editorial page reflected the current drift and form of society. Better be gay than be moral, was not so much the *Herald's* creed, for it had no creed, as its style. This moral nonchalance had its political advantages. The popular whim could not veer or shift so often that the *Herald*, like a faithful weathercock, did not reflect its faintest vibrations. Where opinion was mixed, it would often reflect its several shades in diverse "editorials" on the same page. To Bennett there were no absolute truths, and he never hesitated to present face to face the opposing half-truths, between which, as in the oyster's shell, must lay somewhere the meat of the matter.

As a news-collector, Bennett and his chosen adjutants, especially Hudson, were never excelled, and never continuously equalled, in the world. In this respect the *Herald* has done unqualified honor and benefit to journalism.

Nevertheless, the success of a newspaper, and especially of the *Herald*, is determined mainly by the tone of its editorial page. It is that alone which gives it individuality, and distinguishes it, in the recognition of every reader, from all its competitors. It is interesting to reflect what there is in human nature which renders nonchalance and persiflage preferable to sound principles or earnest convictions. Unquestionably this preference widely exists. There were many Athenians who grew tired of hearing Aristides always called "The Just." There are as many moderns of Athenian taste who tire of the perpetual vaporing of the "unco quid" of reformers, of the conscientious martyrs to principle, always dying of "zeel in the kaws," and who, while not themselves dissolute or unconscientious, yet enjoy the company of a paper like the *Herald* as they would that of a companion like Fisk. Principles render a public journal severe, censorious, and, to many, repulsive. A journal cannot indulge in the luxury without offending many. The lack of them has also its evils, but it facilitates that airy levity which makes the reader enjoy, even when he does not respect. What there was in Mr. Bennett, personally, which caused or enabled him to give this tone to his paper, none who knew him could guess. His face and person bony, lank, and dry, indicated the merchant, not the wit. His education for the priesthood could not have been expected to prepare him for a Mephistopheles. The struggles of his early life, and the staid toil of his maturer years, could not have tended to make him jovial and festive. Mr. Bennett seldom moved among the people to whose tastes he ministered. He was but little at the races and at the watering-places. Yet he made for years the most amusing, as well as interesting, journal in the world.

These were the elements of his success. These, in a few years, lifted his journal into a circulation in all parts of the country exceeding that of all rivals, gave it a circulation ranging at from 80,000 to 125,000 copies daily, and a net income of nearly half a million dollars a year.

If the *Herald* never led, it never lagged behind the popular movements. It accepted accomplished facts not only with alacrity but with pride, being always able to find somewhere among its multitudinous opinions something that predicted and advocated them. Thus the *Herald*, though not very sincere, was always genial, and, though often wrong, was always representative of its constituency.

THE TAX ON PAPER.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "The Lyman Mills, at Holyoke, have contracted with Wiggins & Flagg, of Holyoke, to build their new mill during the coming season, for $70,000. It will contain 1,600,000 brick. Work has already commenced, and will be pushed forward as fast as the weather will permit. This corporation cleared $250,000 last year." This mill succeeded in getting the tax on printing and other paper excepted from the trifling reductions made by the Tariff bill. It was claimed that if the tax was reduced, this and other mills would close, because they could not afford to pay their laborers "their present high wages" and continue to do business. The Massachusetts State Board of Labor Statistics have just published a statement of the wages paid at four of these Holyoke paper mills, with some other particulars, as follows:

Men—Mill No. 1 pays $15.18 per week for 72 hours' labor; Mill No. 2 pays $13.21 per week for 72 hours' labor; Mill No. 3 pays $12.84 for 58 hours' labor; Mill No. 4 pays $12.36 for 58 hours' labor. The average annual earnings of men are $676, including, of course, those who work 12 hours a day.

The women in the same mills, and in number they exceed the men, average $6.25 per week, including those who labor 12 hours a day.

Young persons—that is to say, those who are not men or women—get $5.80 per week,—working 12 hours a day in two of the mills.

These are the "immense wages" which these paper mills pay to their laborers. One of these mills divides $250,000 among its owners, and is enabled to do so because of a tax levied nominally for the benefit of the operators, but of which they never get a cent. The price of board for mill operatives in Holyoke is put down at $4.50 per week.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention was not, as some Bourbons have tried to assert, an anti-Greeley or straight-out Democratic affair. It adopted no resolutions concerning the Cincinnati nominations, but it selected delegates, and a candidate for Governor, who are known to favor the ratification of the Cincinnati platform and candidates. The Philadelphia *Press*, which occupies a very nearly neutral and impartial position, declares the whole Convention a tacit indorsement of Greeley, in which Reading responds approvingly to Rochester. The State ticket of the Democrats is described by Forney himself as being as good as the Republican nominations are bad. He repeats his demand that the latter be recalled and new nominations made, or the Democracy will carry the State in October. To this the Cameron faction reply, that, unless the President stands by their ticket and elects it in October, they will defeat Grant in November. Thus everything indicates that Pennsylvania will go against Grant and Hartranft at the October and November elections, whether Baltimore nominates Greeley or a straight Democrat. If the Republican party becomes responsible for many more blunders, the question will soon arise, whether Grant could defeat a straight Democratic nomination. That stage being reached, Republicans may find themselves indebted to the Cincinnati Convention for the chance of electing any Republican ticket at all.

A few days ago, we had the announcement that the vigilant President had issued orders to the Collector at New Orleans to be on the watch for the Italian ship Agamemnon, which left Corfu on the 24th of April, having on board seven brigand murderers,—who had released and shipped to the United States. killed some English travellers,—who had been Mr. D. N. Botassi, the Greek Consul at New York, writes, stating that the whole story is a fabrication. There is no penal establishment at Corfu; seven of the brigands who murdered the English travellers were guillotined at the time, and the rest took refuge in Turkey. He says the Minister of Justice, nor even the King, cannot grant amnesty to convicted murderers. Deportation of prisoners is not tolerated by the laws of Greece. This danger having been disposed of, there is now no special reason why Collector Casey cannot accept the President's invitation to resign.

The New York *Sun* states, in a letter from Washington, that the Morton-Voorhees plot is, to have Voorhees run as a Democratic candidate for Governor in Indiana; in which case, Morton is to arrange it so that Brown, the regular Republican nominee, is to be either forced off the track or abandoned for Voorhees. The main point is to so divide the Democratic party that Morton may beat Hendricks for the United States Senate. Voorhees' brothers-in-law have been adopted by Grant, and are to share with his own the Federal offices.

Two or three Bourbon Democratic papers oppose Greeley because they say they want a man who can unite the opposition to Grant. To this the Louisville *Courier-Journal* makes response:

In the South we are a unit for Greeley. We are tired of swinging on to the coat-tail of men like Voorhees, who lead us into trouble. We cannot stand four years more of military rule. If we are consigned to it the Northern Democracy will be responsible. The New York *World* is at this critical moment the worst enemy the Southern people have, because it is urging a course which is sure to re-elect Grant. The people of the South feel this keenly, and they will remember it.

In a word, it is not that Horace Greeley is the man of our choice, but that all roads which lead from Greeley go to Grant that settles us on the side of the Liberal ticket as against the Radicals.

Nevertheless, these Bourbons insist upon having a candidate who cannot beat Grant; they want to put the Democrats upon the same road that leads from Greeley to Grant.

Mr. F. W. Bird, of Massachusetts, in a speech to his neighbors at Walpole, in that State, effectually disposed of the charge that Greeley's nomination was the result of a bargain and sale with Brown and Blair. He states, and with full truth, that Brown's advocacy of Greeley injured rather than advanced the cause of the latter, and that Mr. Trumbull would have been unanimously nominated for Vice President by the united friends of Adams and Greeley, had he not peremptorily refused to accept it. The charge of trading, Mr. Bird asserts, is a weak invention to direct attention from the notorious unfitness of Grant, and the utter failure of his Administration.

Obituary.

A few weeks since, the graduates and friends of Williams College, Mass., were made sad by the retirement of the Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., for more than a generation the very able and most successful President of the institution; and now they are called to mourn the death of his brother, Professor Albert Hopkins, for more than thirty years Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. Professor Hopkins was a man of uncommon ability, and certainly all the graduates of the college always regarded him as one of the most thoroughly good men they ever knew. His influence among the students was always efficient for good, and his whole character was a model of the highest type of Christian manhood.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the students of Williams College:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from us our esteemed friend and instructor, Professor Albert Hopkins, whose exalted piety and rare devotion to the religious as well as the educational interests of the College, have made him beloved by all who have known him during his long connection with the institution, whose attainments in the field of science have gained for him the respect of the world, whose life has been to all an example of religious fortitude and happiness; and while we deeply deplore the loss to the cause of Education of an eminent scholar, to the cause of Christ throughout the world of a strong friend and supporter, and to ourselves of a watchful counsellor and guide, we yet feel assured that our loss is his gain, and

WHEREAS, We recognize in his death the loss of a great and good man, whose earnestness and steadfastness of character we appreciate, and the loss of whose example we greatly lament, and

WHEREAS, We, the students of Williams College, desire to express our grief at the death of him who has justly won our highest respect and admiration, and for whom we feel a deep and unaffected sorrow. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy, and would supplicate for them the grace and comfort they need in this their sore affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That we also extend to the Faculty and Trustees of Williams College our sympathy in the loss they sustain by the removal of their beloved co laborer; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and to the Faculty, and that they be published in the College and other publications.

GEO H STEVER, Chairman,
D. C. FARR,
J. E. RUSSELL,
E. A. DAY,
H. L. WRIGHT,
I. H. POLHEMUS,
Committee.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 28, 1872.

POLITICAL.

General Green B. Raum, ex M. C. is desirous to run again for Congress, on the Grant ticket, in the Nineteenth District of Illinois.

—The additional Congressman allowed to Indiana, makes a second to be elected at large. Colonel John S. Williams, of Lafayette, is named for one of these places on the Liberal ticket.

—The Decatur (Ill.) *Magnet* says:

Whenever a crowd of Democrats appear on the streets, they are caught by some strong Republican, who says: "I am a Democrat, always was, and always expect to be; *but* I will vote for Grant every time in preference to Greeley."

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

Senator Rice, of Arkansas, who was in this city last Wednesday *en route* for Washington, expressed the opinion, in conversation at the Galt House, that Greeley will carry Arkansas by a large majority, reaching perhaps 10,000. The people of that State, he declares, find the oppression of the present *regime* so heavy upon them that they are but too glad to avail themselves of an opportunity of throwing it off. A Republican himself, he is satisfied that Greeley will get all the Democrats and all the Republicans in the State with the exception of the Clayton faction.

—The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* says:

The New York *World* argues vigorously that the Democrats cannot support Horace Greeley. Which reminds us of a story of the late Lola Montez, who was once riding in the cars and gratifying her Spanish fondness for tobacco with a cigarette. Said the conductor of the train, approaching the fair dancer: "Madam, you can't smoke here!" Thereto the Montez made answer, puffing a whiff of smoke in the conductor's face, "But you see I can, though." We trust the *World* will find no difficulty in applying this anecdote.

—J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, figures in one of his State papers as a possible candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Thurman ticket. Knott thinks not.

—The Burlington (Vt) *Free Press* urges Grant's re-election, because, it says, "What the country most needs, at all times, is a stable Executive." But is it not possible to have too much stable, as now, for instance?

—The Detroit *Union* says:

There was a political discussion this morning, at the foot of Woodward avenue, between a number of colored citizens, one of whom expressed a determination to vote for Horace Greeley, as an old-time friend of the colored race, when General Grant was their enemy.

"Greeley went bail for Jeff. Davis," said one of the disputants.

"Dat's so, I admit," replied the Greeleyite, "but de men dat refuse to try Jeff. Davis, but took de bail, and luff him go free, is more to blame dan de men who bailed him; and I'm sorry to say dey was all 'Publicans!"

"Dat's so! Dat's so!" chimed in two or three of the party, as we came away.

—A Washington woman has written to the Binghamton *Times* that she does "not favor Mr. Greeley for President." "I do not," says the dame or damsel, "have the faith in him I formerly had." This would, no doubt, be very discouraging to Mr. Greeley's friends, only the lady also says: "I have a place in the War Department"

—The temperance people of Pennsylvania are to nominate candidates for State officers, at Altoona, June 14. It is thought they will name George T. McFarland, of Dauphin County, or the Hon. S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna, for Governor

—The Boston *Post* says:

So far as our own observation goes, and aided by the constant advices with which our position qualifies us to speak, it is every day becoming more evident that the Democratic masses are joyfully accepting Horace Greeley, on the Liberal and Reformatory Cincinnati Platform, and with the thoroughly satisfactory interpretation given it in his letter, as the Presidential candidate whom they are ready to support.

—Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, reminds the New York *Sun* of that sort of fish that can't live on the land and dies in the water.

—Hiram P. Crozier, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says in his letter to the Hon. Gerrit Smith:

I learned of you, twenty-eight years ago, that the way to bring the sinning Whig and Democratic parties to their senses was to organize a new party for human rights, and keep voting its new clean ticket on to victory. We were successful. By what logical path, or indirection, can you longer remain in the Republican party, and counsel your fellow-citizens to do so, when that party has become unfaithful to most of its high trusts? It is loaded down to the water's edge with political knaves and tricksters; carries its conventions by fraud and the bayonet; sanctions gift-taking and unlimited nepotism in the President; and is the embodied refusal of amnesty to the struggling people of eleven great States of a common nation.

—Mr. Thomas Duffy, who went to Cincinnati to oppose Mr. Greeley and wasn't allowed to vote, writes a letter to the *Tribune* to say that he now sees the matter in a different light.

—The New York *Sun* says:

At the dining saloon connected with the Grand Central Depot of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, corner of Third avenue and East Thirty-fourth street, cards are displayed announcing "Grant Cabinet Pudding," "Greeley Cabinet Pudding," and the announcement is made at the close of each day's business, of the number of plates of each kind of pudding sold. The result thus far is in favor of Greeley.

—There is danger in taking ether. A man may let out the inmost secrets of his life, while under its influence. A citizen of Lawrence, Mass., inhaled the insidious vapor the other day for the purpose of having a tooth extracted, and as he began to regain his consciousness, anxiously inquired "Where am I?" "In jail for killing your wife," responded the facetious dentist. "In jail for killing my wife! I always thought it would come to that." That man needs watching.

—The editor of the Burlington (Vt) *Free Press* has called on an old woman in Winooski, now 99 years old, who is the mother of 13 children, and whose progeny, up to this time, number 220. The editor predicts that she will see the fifth generation of her descendants.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The New Biography by Ward H. Lamon.

Sketch of the Early Life of the Martyr President.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 1.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln, which Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. publish to-day, is a bulky octavo volume of about five hundred and fifty pages, written by Colonel Ward H. Lamon, from materials collected by himself and Mr. William H. Herndon of Springfield, Ill., who was Mr. Lincoln's law partner for nearly a quarter of a century. It is a book that will provoke some controversy, and is of such assumption that it challenges criticism. Of the volume as a whole we shall perhaps speak on a future occasion; this morning we make use of it to compile a sketch of Lincoln's boyhood. So far as the first twenty or twenty-five years of his life are concerned nothing else has yet been published which is worth attention when compared with the fulness of detail now furnished.

Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1808, was the son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. The Lincolns were of English descent, but whether they were emigrants directly from England to Virginia, or an offshoot of the historic Lincoln family in Massachusetts, or of the highly respectable Lincoln family in Pennsylvania, are questions left entirely to conjecture. Thomas Lincoln stoutly denied that his progenitors were either Quakers or Puritans; but he furnished nothing except his own word to sustain the denial; on the contrary, some of the family who remain in Virginia believe themselves to have sprung from the New England stock. The late President lived and died in the belief that his ancestors came from Berks County, Pennsylvania. Of the Hanks family next to nothing is or ever will be known. About the time of the Revolution it had an existence in Virginia; subsequently some of its members moved into Kentucky and settled near the Lincolns. Both families belonged to the class of "poor whites;" Abraham is the only member of either worthy of notice, except as they derive an interest from his relationship.

Whether the father of Thomas was named Abraham or Mordecai is a matter of serious doubt. The martyr President believes it to have been Abraham; the Hanks family all insist that it was Mordecai. Whatever his name, he had for children three sons and two daughters, of whom Thomas, born in 1778, was the third son and fourth child. When this lad was 2 or 3 years old the family emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to what is now Mercer County, Kentucky. There the father built a rough log-cabin on a little clearing, in the midst of a vast forest. Two or three years later he was shot dead one morning by Indians while building a fence near his hut, and the boy Thomas barely escaped with his life. The widow at once moved into Washington County with her children, and appears to have lived there during the rest of her life. In that neighborhood two of her sons and both her daughters married and lived respectably—the sons being counted among the best people of the section. Of these uncles and aunts, Abraham appears to have made no account.

Thomas was little more than a good-natured vagabond through youth and the earlier part of his manhood. He would not remain at home with his mother when a boy, but roved about through three or four counties—idle, thriftless, given to hunting, wrestling, story-telling, fond of frequenting way-side taverns and country stores, careless of gain or money, expert in the use of the rifle, addicted to long tramps with or without a companion. He grew up short and stout, weighing about 175 pounds when he became of age, had dark and coarse hair, brown complexion, full and round face, grey eyes, large and prominent nose, was a little stooping in figure, walked with a slow and halting step, was peaceable but brave and sinewy, and a tremendous man in a rough-and-tumble fight. This was the father of Abraham Lincoln in his younger days. Men of this type are common enough throughout the country regions of the South even at this day. He could neither read nor write till after his marriage; ostensibly he was a carpenter by trade, but he never built a house or a barn; was neither a boss workman, a fair journeyman, nor even a "steady hand;" he liked odd jobs requiring but a few days for their accomplishment; had such skill only as went to the making of benches, cupboards, etc. In politics he was a Democrat of the straightest sect, as became a good Kentuckian; early in life, he was a Free-will Baptist in his religious ideas, though later he drifted over into Presbyterianism. The family name was pronounced "Linckhorn" both in Virginia and Kentucky; in Indiana, for awhile, it was "Linkhern;" when the boy Abraham had learned to write a little he corrected it to Lincoln.

This thriftless, happy-go-lucky Thomas finally loafed into Elizabethtown, Hardin County, there worked on and off at his trade, and courted one Sally Bush, a neat, pious, modest girl, who was accounted a "proud-body" because she held herself aloof from the rude and roystering folks of the place with whom her lot was cast. She rejected his suit, but subsequently became his second wife, and was the "mother" of whom Abraham, boy and man, always spoke in love and tenderness. Unsuccessful with this girl, Thomas fell in love with Nancy Hanks, and she accepted him some time in 1806, when he was 28, and she about 23. It is admitted by all the old residents of Elizabethtown that they were honestly married, but precisely when or how no one can tell. Diligent and thorough searches by the most competent persons have failed to discover any trace of the fact in the public records of Hardin and the adjoining counties. The license and the minister's return, in the case of Lincoln and his second wife, were easily found in the place where the law required them to be; but of Nancy Hank's marriage there exists no evidence except that of mutual acknowledgment and cohabitation. It is stated that she was a slender, symmetrical woman, of medium stature, a brunette, with dark hair, regular features, and soft, sparkling hazel eyes. Tenderly bred she might have been beautiful; but hard labor and hard usage bent her handsome form and imparted an unnatural coarseness to her features long before the period of her death, which took place about twelve years after her marriage. She had a hard, and wearying, and wholly unenviable life, and toward its close, her face wore an inexpressibly sad and woful expression. This woman was the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

The newly-married couple began life in a house or shed, fourteen feet square, on an alley in Elizabethtown, which was still standing half a dozen years ago, and used as a stable. Compared with the mental poverty of her husband and relatives, the bride's accomplishments were certainly very great; for it is related by them with pride and delight that she could actually read and write. The possession of these arts placed her far above her associates, and after a little while even her husband began to meditate upon the importance of acquiring them. He set to work accordingly, in real earnest, having a competent mistress so near at hand; and with much effort she taught him what letters composed his name, and how to put them together in a stiff and clumsy fashion. Henceforth he signed no more by making his mark; but it is nowhere stated that he ever learned to write anything else, or to read either written or printed letters. He speedily wearied of Elizabethtown and his trade, thought he could do better as a farmer, and accordingly, in 1807, soon after the birth of his first child, a daughter, removed some thirteen miles out from town to a tract of land on the south fork of what was called Nolin Creek. It was a miserable section of country, nearly destitute of timber, covered with weeds and low bushes, scarcely worth tillage or occupancy. The family took up their residence in a forlorn cabin, standing on a little knoll in the midst of a barren glade, whereof a few loose stones lying about still mark the site. Here Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809.

Here the family remained till the future President was 4 years of age, when they moved six or eight miles to a location on Knob Creek. This farm was well timbered, and more hilly than the one on Nolin Creek. It contained some rich valleys, which promised some excellent yields, so that Lincoln bestirred himself most vigorously, and actually got into cultivation the whole of six acres, lying advantageously up and down the branch. This, however, was not all the work he did, for he still continued to potter occasionally at his trade; but, no matter what he turned his hand to, his gains were equally insignificant. Nothing prospered with him except his love for hunting, story-telling and loafing. He was satisfied with indifferent shelter and a diet of corn-bread and milk, apparently troubled himself very little about his wife or children, and sent his boy to such wretched schools as the place afforded to keep him out of the way and bear his sister company. This youngster Abraham fished up and down the creek with his cousin, Denis Hanks, hunted ground-hogs with a boy named Duncan and showed great zest in the sport, and roved the hills and climbed the trees with a companion named Gallaher. On one occasion, when attempting to "coon" across the stream, by swinging over on a sycamore tree, Abraham lost his hold, and, tumbling into deep water, was saved only by the utmost exertions of the Gallaher boy. This is all the record that the most painstaking of biographers can give us of the first seven years of the life of the lad who was to make such a grand figure in the world's history. It was the narrowest and most meagre of lives.

Lincoln, the father, slowly drifted downward. He was gaining neither riches nor credit; and, being a wanderer by natural inclination, began to long for a change. His decision, however, was hastened by certain troubles which culminated in a desperate combat between him and one Abraham Enlow. They fought like savages; but Lincoln obtained a signal and permanent advantage by biting off the nose of his antagonist. This affray and the fame of it made Lincoln more anxious than ever to escape from Kentucky, and he therefore resolved to leave the State forever, and seek a home north of the Ohio. "It has pleased some of the Abraham Lincoln's biographers," says Colonel Lamon, "to represent this removal of his father as a flight from the taint of slavery. Nothing could be further from the truth. There were not at that time more than fifty slaves in all Hardin County, which then comprised a vast area of territory. It was practically a free community. Lincoln's more fortunate relatives in other parts of the State were slaveholders; and there is not the slightest evidence that he ever disclosed any conscientious scruples against slaveholding." In the fall of 1816 the man went over into Indiana and selected a place about sixteen miles from Troy, on the Ohio River, and thither moved his family, "packing" his wife and children and scant stock of household goods through on horses.

The family settled on Pigeon Creek, about a mile and a half east of the present village of Gentryville. The whole country was covered with a dense forest of large growth, devoid of underbrush; "deer-licks" abounded on every hand; the soil was deep and strong, and everything grew wildly luxuriant, the natural grazing was good, and hogs found abundant sustenance in the prodigious quantity of "mast." There were only seven or eight older settlers than the Lincolns in the neighborhood; the nearest town was some sixteen miles distant; the country was without roads, churches, or schoolhouses; travelling was done on foot, or on horseback, or by means of canoes; the whole State, admitted into the Union that year, had a population of but 63,000; corn and pork were the principal articles of food; but little wheat was grown in all the section, and the Pigeon Creek settlers had to go seven or eight miles to mill, and then grind their twelve or fifteen bushels of grain per day by hand; deer, bears, turkeys, and smaller game was very plenty, and the squatter's rifle and its belongings were his most valuable property; the people were kind, accommodating, and social in a rude fashion, somewhat given to immorality, drunkenness and petty thieving. Lincoln squatted on a hillock, built a "half-faced camp of poles, fourteen feet square, enclosed on three sides and open on the fourth, without windows or doors or any floor save the earth. In this he lived for a year, cleared up a little land, and raised a small crop of corn and vegetables. In the following, year, 1817, he built a larger cabin, of rough unhewed logs, inclosed on all sides, but for two or three years without floor or doors. In this year he also entered and laid claim to 160 acres of land, but at the end of ten years he had paid the government price for but half of it, and in June, 1827, there was issued to "Thomas Lincoln, *alias* Linckhern," a patent for 80 acres, signed by John Quincy Adams as President. This location was the home of the family for about fourteen years, and here the character of Abraham Lincoln was formed. He was a sportive but serious-faced lad of seven when he went there to live, and an ungainly, long-legged, strong-limbed gawky of about 21 when he and the family emigrated to Illinois. Colonel Lamon's book gives a racy, realistic and unvarnished account of this life on Pigeon Creek; the story is interesting to its last bit of homely detail, and goes far to reveal how the war President came by the traits he manifested in his maturity, at home, and in Washington.

For two or three years after settling, Tom Lincoln, as he was universally called, lived along about as he had in Kentucky. His wife was broken with care and trouble, old and worn long before her time; their two children could not go to school, for there were then no schools within walking distance; the father cared nothing for education, and the mother seems to have lost the buoyant spirit she had when married. Lincoln did not like to farm, and he never got much of his land under cultivation. His principal crop was corn; and this, with the game which a rifleman so expert would easily take from the woods around him, mainly supplied his table. It does not appear that he employed any of his mechanical skill in completing and furnishing his own cabin. It has already been stated that the latter had no window, door, or floor. But the furniture—if it may be called furniture—was even worse than the house. Three-legged stools served for chairs. A bedstead was made of poles stuck in the cracks of the logs in one corner of the cabin, while the other end rested in the crotch of a forked stick sunk in the earthen floor. On these were laid some boards, and on the boards a "shake-down" of leaves covered with skins and old petticoats. The table was a hewed puncheon, supported by four legs. They had a few pewter and tin dishes to eat from, but the most minute inventory of their effects makes no mention of knives or forks. Their cooking utensils were a Dutch oven and a skillet. Abraham slept in the loft, to which he ascended by means of pins driven into holes in the wall.

In the summer of 1818 the Pigeon Creek settlements were visited by a fearful disease, called, in common parlance, "the milk sickness." It swept off the cattle which gave the milk, as well as the human beings who drank it, and it seems to have prevailed in the neighborhood for many years. The termination of the disease was not generally sudden, but the proportion of those attacked who finally died was very large. There was no physician in the county—not even a pretender to the science of medicine; and the nearest regular practitioner was over in Kentucky, thirty miles distant. There is neither record nor tradition that his services were ever secured. Tom Lincoln was handier with tools than any other man in the neighborhood; when any one died he was called on to make the coffin, which he "cut out of green lumber with a whip-saw." So he fashioned the rude boxes in which were laid away the bodies of Thomas and Betsey Sparrow, the aunt and uncle of his wife, with whom she lived in Kentucky when a little girl, who followed the Lincolns to Indiana about a year after their removal. Two or three days after their burial Mrs. Lincoln herself died—Oct. 5, 1818. Tom took to the green lumber again, and made a box for the body of his wife, which was buried on the summit of a wooded knoll half a mile from the rude cabin in which the family lived, and alongside the newly made graves of the Sparrows. No funeral ceremonies were held at the time, but a few months later a commemorative sermon was preached by an itinerant missionary. As the year went on, other graves were made on the knoll. At the present time they are all sunken, crumbled in, and covered with wild vines in deep and tangled mats. The great trees were originally cut away to make a small cleared space for this primitive graveyard; but the young dog-woods have sprung up unopposed in great luxuriance, and in many instances the names of pilgrims to the burial-place of the great Abraham Lincoln's mother are carved in their bark. With this exception the spot is wholly unmarked. Her grave never had a stone nor even a board at its head or its foot; and the neighbors still dispute as to which one of these unsightly hollows contains the ashes of Nancy Lincoln.

Thirteen months after the burial of Abraham's mother, Tom Lincoln appeared at Elizabethtown, Ky., in search of a second wife. The Sally Bush whom he first courted, and by whom he was rejected in 1805, had now been the widow Johnston for about four years, with a son and two daughters for children. Lincoln appears to have loved her as devotedly as it was possible for such a careless fellow to love any woman. Presenting himself to her, he opened his suit in an abrupt manner—"Well, I have no wife, and you have no husband. I came a purpose to marry you; I knowed you from a gal, and you knowed me from a boy. I have no time to lose; and, if you are willin', let it be done straight off." To this she replied, "Tommy, I know you well, and have no objection to marrying you; but I cannot do it straight off, as I owe some debts that must first be paid." Despite this plea for delay she married him the very next day, and they at once started for Indiana, going with a hired four-horse team. She was spoken of in Elizabethtown as a "poor widow," but she possessed goods, which, in the eyes of Tom Lincoln, were of almost unparalleled magnificence. Among other things, she had a bureau that cost $40; and he informed her, on their arrival in Indiana, that, in his deliberate opinion, it was little less than sinful to be the owner of such a thing. He demanded that she should turn it into cash, which she positively refused to do. She had quite a lot of other articles, however, which he thought well enough in their way, and some of which were sadly needed in his miserable cabin in the wilds of Indiana. Dennis Hanks speaks with great rapture of the "large supply of household goods" which she brought out with her. There was "one fine bureau, one table, one set of chairs, one large clothes-chest, cooking utensils, knives, forks, bedding, and other articles."

"When the new Mrs. Lincoln reached her Indiana home, she was much 'surprised,' the old townsmen say, at the poverty and meanness of the place. She had evidently been given to understand that the bridegroom had reformed his old Kentucky ways, and was now an industrious and prosperous farmer. She was scarcely able to restrain the expression of her astonishment and discontent; but, though sadly overreached in a bad bargain, her lofty pride and her high sense of Christian duty saved her from hopeless and useless repinings. On the contrary, she set about mending what was amiss with all her strength and energy. Her own goods furnished the cabin with tolerable decency. She made Lincoln put down a floor, and hang windows and doors. It was in the depth of winter; and the children, as they nestled in the warm beds she provided them, enjoying the strange luxury of security from the cold winds of December, must have thanked her from the bottoms of their newly-comforted hearts. She had brought a son and two daughters of her own, but Abe and his sister, the ragged and helpless little strangers to her blood, were given an equal place in her affections. They were half naked, and she clad them from the stores of clothing she had laid up for her own. They were dirty, and she washed them; they had been ill-used, and she treated them with motherly tenderness. In her own modest language, she 'made them look a little more human.' 'In fact,' says Dennis Hanks, 'in a few weeks all had changed; and where everything was wanting, now all was snug and comfortable. She was a woman of great energy, of remarkable good sense, very industrious and saving, and also very neat and tidy in her person and manners, and knew exactly how to manage children. She took an especial liking to young Abe. Her love for him was warmly returned, and continued to the day of his death. But few children loved their parents as he loved his step-mother. She soon dressed him up in entire new clothes, *and from that time on he appeared to lead a new life*. He was encouraged by her to study, and any wish on his part was gratified when it could be done. The two sets of children got along finely together, as if they had all been the children of the same parents. Mrs. Lincoln soon discovered that young Abe was a boy of uncommon natural talents, and that, if rightly trained, a bright future was before him, and she did all in her power to develop those talents. When, in after years, Mr. Lincoln spoke of his 'saintly mother,' and of his 'angel of a mother,' he referred to this noble woman, who first made him feel like a human being,'—whose goodness first touched his childish heart, and taught him that blows and taunts and degradations were not likely to be his only portion in the world."

It was in December, 1819, that he came under the care of this woman, being then within two months of eleven years of age, if the dates can be regarded as trustworthy, as to which it must be said that they do not quite tally one with another in all cases. The boy had apparently learned to read and write, though he had been given but a few weeks of schooling, and that in Kentucky. The new mother had a great liking for him and wished him to go to school. But schools were remote, and teachers the merest pedagogues of "readin, ritin and rithmetic;" they could not teach what they themselves did not know, and were but indifferent teachers of what little they did know; the Lincoln family, like all its neighbors, was poor, and the head of it set no great store by education; Abe was wanted for odd jobs in the carpenter's rude shop and the puttering work on the farm; and all his school days for half a dozen years did not aggregate a twelve-month; what further education he obtained came from his step-mother, and eager, self-imposed study. He was quick in the acquisition of knowledge; excelled in the evening and afternoon "spelling matches" of the time and place; kindly of heart, full of vitality, always in good health and humor; given to fun and merry-making; fond of tramps over the hills and through the woods, but not of manual labor; rarely cross to anybody, and quite ready to join in any game of play or any intellectual exercise.

He grew rapidly, and became homelier every day. At sixteen he was six feet and two inches tall; lean and wiry, and strong and elastic; a great jumper, and runner, and wrestler; had a small head and large ears and nose, big feet and hands, legs far too long for his body, skin yellow and shrivelled even then; he wore low shoes, buckskin breeches, linsey-woolsey shirt, and a cap of coon or possum skin; the breeches clung to his thighs and legs, but failed by a large space to reach his shoes—"twelve inches remained uncovered, and exposed that much of shin-bone, blue, sharp, and narrow." At about this time, or a little earlier, he began to put his ideas on paper, first writing short sentences, one of his playmates says, against cruelty to animals, and at length coming forward with a regular "composition" on the subject. He was much annoyed and pained by the conduct of the boys, who delighted to catch small turtles and pile coals of fire on their backs. He was obliged to give up even the pretence of going to school when seventeen years of age,—none of the teachers thereabouts could teach him any further.

But he continued his studies at home, or wherever he was hired out to work. He professed no liking for the labor of shops or farms, but readily and absorbingly gave himself up to any book on which he could lay his hands. He liked to lie under the trees or up in the loft of the cabin and read, cipher and scribble. At night he sat at the chimney "jamb" and ciphered by the light of the fire, on the wooden fire-shovel. When the shovel was fairly covered he would shave it off with Tom Lincoln's draw-knife and begin again. In the daytime he used boards for the same purpose out of doors, and went through the shaving process everlastingly. His step-mother repeats often that "he read every book he could get hold of; and when he came across a passage that struck him he would write it down on boards if he had no paper, and keep it there until he did get paper. Then he would rewrite it, look at it, repeat it. He had a copy-book, a kind of scrap-book, in which he put down all things, and thus preserved them." Speaking of the same time of life old John Hanks says that when he and Abe returned from work at night the gawky young man would snatch a piece of corn-bread from the cupboard, seize a book, sit down on a chair or stool, cock his heels as high as his head, and read as long as he could see. On what intellectual meats did this coming President feed? He had Æsop's Fables, Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, a History of the United States, Weem's Life of Washington, the Revised Statutes of Indiana, and one or two others not recollected by his old associates. The Washington he borrowed of a neighbor, Josiah Crawford. It was eagerly read in the intervals of work, and when not in use was carefully deposited on a shelf, made of a clapboard laid on two pins. But just behind the shelf there was a great crack between the logs of the wall; and one night, while Abe was dreaming in the loft, a storm came up, and the rain, blown through the opening, soaked his precious book from cover to cover. Crawford was a sour and churlish fellow at best, and flatly refused to take the damaged book back again. He said that, if Abe had no money to pay for it, he could work it out. Of course, there was no alternative; and Abe was obliged to discharge the debt by "pulling fodder" three days, at 25 cents a day. The Bible, according to his step-mother, was not one of his studies; "he sought more congenial books," she simply said to the biographer.

This avidity for books was not to the notion of young Lincoln's father. The boy was as full of his yarns and quirks then as in later life; he was pleasant about the house and among the neighbors; everybody stood ready to do a good turn for "Abe Linkhern" but his own father; he had no special antipathy for the boy, but treated him with much coarseness, "with great barbarity," says one witness, though the phrase seems too strong. But the old man had some grievances, and took no pains to hide his dislike of things. Abe not only read all the books he could borrow, and untiringly pegged away at his scrap-book when he might have been at work, but he began to make his mark as a talker, or a "preacher," his step-sister says. He had a very retentive memory, and frequently amused his young companions by repeating long extracts from books he had been reading. Sometimes when the old folks were at church on Sunday he carried on preaching at home, with the children as his auditors. On Mondays he frequently mounted a stool or stump and repeated the sermon he had heard from the parson on the preceding day. Moreover, he occasionally tried his tongue on some phase of what he called politics. This practice of preaching and political speaking into which he had fallen, at length became a great nuisance to old Tom. It distracted everybody, and sadly interfered with the work. If Abe had confined his discourses to Sunday preaching, while the old folks were away, it would not have been so objectionable. But he knew his power, liked to please everybody, and was sure to set up as an orator wherever he found a great number of people together. When it was announced that Abe had taken the "stump" in the harvest-field, there was an end of work. The hands flocked around him, and listened to his curious speeches with infinite delight. "The sight of such a thing amused all," says Mrs. Lincoln; though she admits that her husband was compelled to break it up with a strong hand; and poor Abe was many times dragged from the platform and hustled off his work in no gentle manner.

There is no such thing as controverting the testimony—young Lincoln did not like to work. He generally did what he undertook, but was slow to undertake anything. Occasionally he labored in the shop with his father, but never tried to learn the trade thoroughly, and declared he would never be either a farmer or carpenter. He was fond of home delights, liked to be around among the neighbors, excelled in what may be denominated household "chores." He tried his hand at pretty much every kind of labor there was in such a back-woods locality, working fairly enough while he did work, never loth to take a new job if it promised to be a short one, winning friends and good fellowship wherever he went, picking up new jokes and stories on every hand, showing a deal of humor and considerable coarse wit, shy of grown girls, but immensely fond of children, clad uncouthly, and getting about awkwardly, always on hand when there was sport of any sort.

"Society in the Pigeon Creek settlement,—Sentryville it came to be called as Abraham Lincoln grew to manhood,—was little different from that of any other backwoods settlement of those days. The houses were scattered far apart; but the inhabitants would travel long distances to a log-rolling, a house-raising, a wedding, or anything else that might be turned into a fast and furious frolic. On such occasions the young women carried their shoes in their hands, and only put them on when about to join the company. The ladies drank whiskey-toddy, while the men took it straight; and both sexes danced the live-long night, barefooted, on puncheon floors. The fair sex wore 'corn-field bonnets, scoop-shaped, flaring in front, and long, though narrow, behind.' Shoes were the mode when entering the ball-room; but it was not at all fashionable to scuff them out by walking or dancing in them. 'Four yards of linsey-woolsey, a yard in width, made a dress for any woman.' The waist was short, and terminated just under the arms, whilst the skirt was long and narrow. 'Crimps and puckering frills' it had none. The coats of the men were home-made; the materials jeans or linsey-woolsey. The waists were short, like the frocks of the women, and the long 'claw-hammer' tail was plit up to the waist. This, however, was company dress, and the hunting-shirt did duty for every day. The breeches were of buck-skin or jeans; the cap was of coon-skin, and the shoes of leather tanned at home."

Among these unlearned, boisterous, superstitious folks young Lincoln was a general favorite, and, so far as can now be learned, he had no decided feeling of dislike toward any of them, except Josiah Crawford, the man who compelled him to "work out" the value of the rain-ruined Life of Washington. But he frequently hired for short spells even to Crawford, whose wife was one of his best friends, and loaned him several books without her husband's knowledge. One of these was a school book, the "Kentucky Preceptor," in which there were many pieces of verse, and extracts from speeches and orations. When he was 17 years old, Lincoln began to indulge himself in rhyming exercises. Mr. Crawford seems to have been specially noted for his crabbed temper and a great misshapen nose—the last a feature not uncommon among old tipplers. Abe's first sallies in doggerel verse were at Crawford; they made a great deal of merriment in the settlement, and newly impressed the settlers with the idea that here was a genius indeed. In the course of two or three years this President in a coon-skin cap, buckskin breeches and linsey-woolsey hunting-shirt made a famous name as a "poet." Heaven save the mark! Such of his jingling rhymes as Colonel Lamon gives are coarse lampoons, devoid of wit or generosity, foul in suggestion, if not in language, and shocking to all our later ideas of the man. But that he wrote them, as well as others too indecent for printing, there can be no question. By nature he was kind of heart, and helpful of all in distress, but he lived and grew up in a rude community, where culture and refinement were words of unknown meaning, where personal superiority of some sort was every man's ambition, and where every one was called a "good fellow" who could tell a clever dirty story without blushing.

At 18 Lincoln had become the tallest and strongest man in the settlement, widely known for his skill as a wrestler, and, in a good-natured way, something of a bully. He cared more to sit in the door and gossip with women and play with children than he did to go out hunting. He was alert and active about everything he made up his mind to do, walked with a long, swinging stride, and hunting was much too still and solitary an occupation. All kinds of popular gatherings had an attraction not to be resisted. He liked to see and be seen, to make sport and enjoy it, to hear the sound of his own voice when it was promoting frolic. It was, says Colonel Lamon, a most important part of his education that he got at the corn-shuckings, the log-rollings, the shooting-matches, and the gay and jolly weddings of those early border times. He was the only man or boy within a wide compass who had learning enough to furnish the literature for such occasions; and those who failed to employ his talents to grace or commemorate the festivities they set on foot were sure to be stung by some coarse but humorous lampoon from his pen. In the social way, he would not suffer himself to be slighted with impunity; and, if there were any who did not enjoy his wit, they might content themselves with being the subjects of it. Unless he received some very pointed intimation that his presence was not wanted, he was among the first and earliest at all the neighborhood routs; and when his tall, singular figure was seen towering among the hunting-shirts, it was considered due notice that the fun was about to commence. "Abe Linkhern," as he was generally called, made things lively wherever he went. But when a party was made up, and he left out, as sometimes happened, he sulked, fumed, "got mad," nursed his anger into rage, and then broke out in songs or "chronicles," which were frequently very bitter, sometimes passably humorous, and generally vulgar.

This sketch of his boyhood might easily be extended to double its present length from the materials furnished in Lamon's book. But such extension is unnecessary. Already we can see what the young man Lincoln is going to be when he begins life for himself. He has acquired some facility with the pen; he is ready to mount the stump on the slightest provocation; he is known for his love of coarse stories and his gentle disposition; he is a cordial respecter of women, and foremost among the men of the settlements; he has long been a great reader, and possesses a remarkable memory; he has shown an eagerness of ambition quite at variance with some other traits of character; he detests manual labor, but studies books of law and politics half the night; he is a long and lean giant in stature, and able to take care of himself in any rough contest; he ardently loves his step-mother, and good-humoredly bears with his father; he can out-run, out-walk, out-leap, out-wrestle, out-lift the best of his acquaintances; necessity has made him self-reliant, and he is slow to give offence; he has no fondness for intoxicating liquor, can take a dram on occasion, but prefers to let it alone; he shows a seemingly shrewd faculty of compliance, but after all is quite apt to have his own way in the end; he manifests considerable subtlety in adapting himself to the under-currents of popular movement, and professedly studies for advancement as a leader in some unseen direction; he wishes to strike out for himself even now, but consents to wait three years till he is of age and comes to his majority, about the time the family moves into Illinois; he is sad and moody at odd spells, but has a blessed readiness of tact which enables him to hide his depression of spirit; he thirsts for knowledge, particularly of politics and history, and devours all the newspapers that come in his way; he thinks little about religion, but is a profound believer in the instincts of humanity; he is crafty and honest, moulds folks to his own desires by simple methods, is loved by all the women, and held in good fellowship by all men.

PERSONAL.

A. T. Stewart talks of retiring.

—Alexis is said to be desirous of visiting this country again.

—A. R. Waud, the artist, is making sketches along the river from St. Louis to St. Paul.

—Jean Ingelow is engaged on her most pretentious poem.

—Huxley, Tyndall and Darwin will all be present at the San Francisco Convention, in July.

—Joseph W. Dwyer has resigned as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, in Ohio, to go into the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad service.

—At the Booneville (Mo.) editorial reception, the 24th ult., Captain Elihu H. Shephard, of St. Louis, and N. W. Mack, Sr., of Booneville, met for the first time since they parted on the banks of the St. Lawrence in 1813. They were both at Albany in 1807; both took part at the battle of Christler's farm, on the St. Lawrence, in 1813 both saw Fulton run his first steamboat (were passengers); and witnessed the American army leave Canada.

—The following is an editorial "personal" from the New York *Star*:

If the young female in a blue tarletan overskirt, with a violet corsage and back hair done up *a la Frizette*, who sat in a box at Thomas' last night, has as bad a cold to-night as she had then, and goes to the same place, will kindly carry a large pocket handkerchief with her, and use it, she will greatly oblige an admirer. Snuffles may do for babies and sucklings, but they're played out in old girls.

—Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, was last week presented with a $600 watch, purchased by his colleagues in the New York Legislature.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

Much Eastern ignorance of Western affairs is not the result of defective education, but an affectation of indifference to such small matters as pertain to States west of New England. Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, knows full well that Indiana Democrats do not live on persimmons, and he knows too, that there is no such thing as a "pan-pan" in the Mississippi Valley. But it would never do in New England to let people know that he is familiar with Western "grub," or he would rest under the suspicion of having originated out West, like Whitelaw Reid.

—Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, accepts an invitation to make an oration at "Fountain Park," in Bowling Green, during the session of the Editorial Convention in that village, subject, however, to the will of the Almighty. This is the first instance on record where Watterson ever suffered dictation from any source whatever.

—The partnership of Samuel Bowles & Company, at Springfield, Mass., has been dissolved, Mr. Bowles retaining the *Republican* newspaper, and Messrs. Bryan & Tapley the job printing and binding business. Bryan & Tapley have also purchased the *Union* newspaper, and, as one result, Springfield will have two good papers instead of one.

The Illinois State Register.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Chicago *Times* has, for nearly a month, pursued a systematic attempt to belittle the *State Register*, and to traduce its editor. The object of this is, beyond doubt, to divide the Democratic party in this State, in order that Grant may secure the Illinois vote in the Electoral College. The means used are the assertions of the *Times* that the *Register* is a paper "without circulation or influence, ostensibly edited by a young fellow without brains." The facts in relation to the *Register* are, that its publication was suspended during the war, in consequence of the loss of popular patronage, not to say confidence, following its extreme Democratic utterances. A stock company conducted the paper during the campaign of 1864, but, upon the crushing defeat of McClellan, it was suspended. Then "the Merritts," meaning thereby the Hon. J. W. Merritt, E. L. Merritt, and J. D. Merritt, came from Salem, Marion County, in this State, and took charge of the paper, which had completely suspended, and was committed to a line of policy, State and National, repeatedly rejected by the people of the country. This city was full of soldiers and their friends, and the whole popular feeling was aroused to the then rapidly-approaching last struggle with the Rebellion. The material and machinery of the office was old, worn out, and scanty. In spite of all these discouraging facts, the paper was again set upon its feet, and has been in progress ever since. The Hon. J. W. Merritt has been the principal writer on the paper, and E. L. Merritt has managed the editorial and business departments with great skill, and such success that the office has been completely refitted and is doing a large and profitable business in commercial, legal, and general printing; while the paper has increased its subscription list and advertising patronage from its first issue in the hands of the Merritts. The editorial conduct of the paper has been excellent, although I have not, at all times, agreed with it. The *Register* was the first paper in the State to hoist the names of Greeley and Brown, and it supported the nominations in an able editorial on the same day they were made. To say that this success has been achieved "by a young man without brains," is absurd too be believed, and originates in the simple fact that the *Times* is angry in consequence of the Democracy of the State sustaining the *Register* and the Liberal movement.

The Chicago *Times* having chosen to take a course in opposition to the editor's own pledges, and in defiance of the fully-expressed wish of the Democratic party in this State, is very desirous of having it understood that the *Register*, at the head of the great popular movement of the Democracy, is a paper without circulation or influence, and that Mr. E. L. Merritt, who had the capacity to fill his paper in that position, is "a young fellow without brains." But nobody who knows the facts as I do, and as the Democracy of the State know them, can believe any such nonsense.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 3.

Local finances were very active to-day, owing to heavy settlements in the grain trade, incident to the first of the month. Checking was active, and the clearings amounted to $6,080,000, which was the largest amount ever made in this city, except one day last year, when they amounted to $6,200,000.

Money continues easy yet, but the demand increases, and the general activity in movements of grain, lumber, cattle, etc., etc., keep money in rapid circulation, and keep a large part of the currency in transit, so that it has the tendency to diminish the available surplus. A good many of the banks are ordering currency from New York, and there are liberal remittances to the country.

Exchange continues weak at 75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

JUGGLERY IN THE DEBT STATEMENT.

In the public debt statement for June 1 it is claimed that the "total debt less cash in the Treasury" has been reduced $4,226,061 since May 1. Looking over the statement we find that the outstanding 6 per cent coin interest bonds have been reduced from $1,888,777,100 on May 1, to $1,880,816,600 on June 1. The debt bearing interest in lawful money has been reduced from $28,528,000 on May 1 to $26,763,000 on June 1. The matured debt on which interest has ceased has been reduced from $20,487,497 on May 1, to $12,407,387 on June 1. The total of these reductions is $17,890,210. Turning now to the "cash in the Treasury," we find a reduction of $21,012,793, viz: $9,108,331 coin, and $11,207,818 of currency on June 1, against $108,953,738 of coin, and $14,575,199 of currency on May 1.

We find then, if we attempt to balance the reduction of bonded indebtedness against the reduction of cash in the Treasury, there has actually been an *increase* of "debt, less cash in the Treasury," instead of a reduction. How, then, does Mr. Boutwell make out that he has reduced the debt $4,226,061. A little investigation shows that the jugglery of this debt reduction is that Mr. Boutwell calls it "reducing the debt" when he pays the interest on it. Thus, in the statement for May 1, the "total debt less cash in the Treasury" is set down in his statement at $2,197,748,440. But in this amount is included $42,552,780 of accrued interest, of which nearly half was the May interest, due and payable at once; but when Mr. Boutwell makes his statement for June 1, he counts the payment of interest as part of the payment of the debt, and states the total debt less cash in Treasury at $2,193,517,378, thus leading the world to infer that our bonded indebtedness has been reduced $4,226,061 during the month of May.

The accruing interest on the debt is, of course, a liability that must be met; but it is an item of current expense, and not a part of the outstanding debt.

If the Secretary of a railroad company or other corporation should endeavor to persuade the stockholders that he was rapidly "paying off its debts," when he was only paying the interest on them, he would be called a fool. We do not see but that Mr. Boutwell might as well count all the other current expenses of the Government paid during the year as part of his marvellous debt reduction.

But this is not all the jugglery: In his statements for April 1 and May 1, the amount of coin reported on hand was set down, respectively, $120,200,610 and $108,954,738. Where was this coin? In answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information on the subject, the following statement has been elicited from the Treasury Department:

	April 1, 1872.	May 1, 1872.
Treasurer United States—		
At Washington	$3,469,853 45	$3,687,585 43
Ass't. Treasurer U. S.—		
At New York	55,300,381 89	68,182,644 37
At Boston	5,057,679 78	6,068,045 24
At Philadelphia	5,798,688 26	6,480,196 55
At St. Louis, Mo	821,277 36	885,513 64
At San Francisco	4,778,747 04	4,711,808 74
At New Orleans, La	803,749 84	1,477,106 35
At Charleston, S. C.	40,035 78	56,878 61
At Baltimore, Md	715,655 14	849,222 79
Depositary U. S.—		
At Buffalo, N. Y.	68,413 75	35,401.22
At Cincinnati, O.	303,749 75	305,253 02
At Chicago, Ill.	107,871 42	152,289.73
At Louisville, Ky.	35,285 77	41,165.29
At Pittsburgh, Pa.	159,830.44	160,792.71
At Olympia, W. T.	32	32
At Mobile, Ala	129,678 76	134,651.29
At Tucson, Arizona	5,000 00	5,000.00
At Santa Fe, N. Mex.	11 41	11.41
Assay Office U. S.—		
At New York	3,752,518.00	3,752,513.00
Mint Office U. S.—		
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,132,429 16	1,132,429.16
Branch Mint, U. S.—		
At San Francisco	2,746,000.00	2,745,000.00
At Denver, Col	3,100.00	3,100 00
At Carson City, Nev.	150,000.00	150,000.00
Loan account	35,594,309 63	8,435,851 00
Total	$120,667,156 98	$109,482,340.88
Amount of coin reported in public debt statements of above dates	120,200,610.29	108,953,738 68
Excess	$466,546.69	$528,602 20

The items in this case which require explanation are the large ones of "loan account," which, it is said, were represented by United States bonds of 1862, and accrued interest on hand redeemed and paid for in coin by the Treasury of the United States, which bonds, however, were not finally verified, and therefore not entered on the books of the Department, but entered and counted, in the meantime, on the public debt statements as coin. It appears, therefore, that, on April 1, when the public were led to suppose there was $120,667,156 of coin in the Treasury there was in fact only $85,372,847. In short, the debt statements are got up on the same principle that governs the "thimble game," the great reduction of the debt and the cash in the Treasury are like the "little joker," "now you see 'em," and "now you don't see 'em."

The whole of this jugglery, like that in regard to the Syndicate, is deceptive, and unworthy of the Finance Minister of a great nation that is able and willing to pay its just dues without attempting to deceive any body.

CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

Last week the House passed the following bill to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit out of currency:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit without interest from National Banking Associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC. 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the Treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve, but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by the National Banks as part of the legal reserve, and be accepted in the settlement of Clearing House balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency, and the deposits for which such certificates are issued shall be held as a special fund in the Treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

The bill is intended mainly for the convenience of the New York banks, and it is presumed will in no way affect the volume of the currency. It is intended to facilitate the settlement of Clearing House balances in New York City, where they amount to $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 per day, and which have now to be settled by transfer from the banks, through the instrumentality of messengers, of legal-tender notes, sometimes requiring, when large notes are scarce, the handling of an immense bulk of small paper. The risk of transmission by messengers of those bulky amounts is great, as is illustrated by the frequent street robberies of bank messengers. The proposed certificates will not be negotiable except by banks with the Sub Treasury. The Senate will probably pass the bill.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120¼	120¾
5-20s of '62	114½	114⅝@114⅞
5-20s of '64	114¼	114½@114⅝
5-20s of '65	115	115¼@115½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116½	116¾@116⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117¼	117½@117⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117¼@117⅜
10-40s	112¼	
United States new 5 per cents	112⅜	....
United States Currency 6's	114¼	114½@114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	...	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	...	95 @ 98
Chicago City 7s	...	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	...	100 and int.
Gold exchange	...	114⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	9¼@10¼	9¾@10½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Monday, June 3.

CITY PROPERTY.

Third av, s of and near Harrison st, e f, 25x101¼ ft, dated May 29; consideration, $13,000.

Wesson st, bet Elm and Hobbie sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $900.

North Well st, bet North av and Eugenie st, e f, 27½x115 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $2,500.

Ellis av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 69 ft, dated May 31; consideration, $10,500.

E ½ Lot 45, in Block 12, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 29, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $900.

Chapin st, bet Currier and Noble sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $700.

Lot 14 and w 3 ft Lot 13, in Block 4, in a Subdivision of w ½ and sub-Block 5 of e ½ Block 45, in Sheffield's Addition, with buildings, dated May 18; consideration, $3,000.

Walsh st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April; consideration, $1,000.

State st, 100 ft north of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x ft, dated June 1; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 43, in Block 29, Sheffield's addition, dated June 1; consideration, $500.

Lot 10, of Lindsley's; Lots 13, 16, &c, in Block 5, Rockwell's addition, dated April 26; consideration, $1,500.

Chapin st, bet Currier and Noble st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $500.

Fourth st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, s f, 24 ft, dated June 3; consideration, $700.

Fourth av, bet VanBuren and Harrison sts, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 11; consideration, $27,000.

North Wood st, bet Hubbard and Kinzie sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 2; consideration, $2,500.

Chicago av, west of Sedgwick st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 31; consideration, $5,300.

Lot 23, in Block 2, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $250.

Washington av, near Hoyne st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $3,250.

Indiana av, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, e f, 25x178½ ft, dated May 28; consideration, $1,500.

Attica st, between Auburn and Halsted sts, n f, 25x145 feet, dated June 1; consideration, $425.

Mark st, bet Chicago av and Second st, e f, 24x92 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1871; consideration, $700.

The premises No. 210 Warren av, dated May 23; consideration, $6,000.

Halsted st, n w cor of Evans st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 15; consideration, $6,500.

West Tyler st, 24 ft e of Winchester av, s f, 48x100 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $1,440.

Michigan av, 250 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 50x145 7-10 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 15, in Williams' Block 48, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated May 28; consideration, $2,000.

Undivided 3-9 parts of 89 lots in Springer & Fox's Addition, dated May 25; consideration, $11,000.

Fry st, near Holt st, 25 ft with buildings, dated June 3; consideration, $1,000.

Dickson st, n w corner of Blanche st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 29; consideration, $855.

Waller st, 52 ft s of Coolidge st, e f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated May 1; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 8, in Block 15, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 12, in Murray's second Subdivision in n w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $2,310.

Lot 46, in Block 1, of Block 19, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $450.

Lot 30, in Bogue's Lots 12 to 16, in Block 6, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 29; consideration, $1,000.

Hamilton av, bet Division and Ellen sts, w f, 25 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $500.

North Dearborn st, near Goethe st, e f, 25x158½ ft, dated May 29; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 36, in Block 12, of Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated June 3; consideration, $1,200.

West Twelfth st, s e corner of Hoyne st, 5 acres, dated May 16; consideration, $25,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 4 of Lot 5, and Lot 7 of Lot 6, in Partition of n ½ of s ½ s ½ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $3,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38 14, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $1,375.

Lot 15, of Hurford's n w ¼ n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $650.

Lot 7, in Weston's Lots 8 and 9, Forrestville, dated May 30; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 3, of Huntz s w ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated May 24; consideration, $1,000.

W ½ of south 1 acre of n ½ s w ¼ n e ¼ s w ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated May 25; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 18, of Dunaway's resubdivision of Block 1, of Pryor's n e ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $850.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 3.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872	Received. 1871	Shipped. 1872	Shipped. 1871
Flour, brls	3,750	3,392	6,114	4,333
Wheat, bu	35,220	56,160	27,938	63,714
Corn, bu	557,220	211,920	558,569	225,109
Oats, bu	121,980	30,771	117,776	42,268
Rye, bu	2,277	5,973	4,800	....
Barley, bu	5,250	1,670	....	800
Grass seed, lbs	7,090	15,950	18,000	....
Flax seed, lbs	17,740	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	19,655	15,064	19,380
Cured meats, lbs	152,970	66,190	117,540	299,656
Beef, brls	....	17	160	....
Pork, brls	441	5	190	667
Lard, lbs	116,200	35,175	539,432	28,975
Tallow, lbs	36,240	14,180	....	287,500
Butter, lbs	92,650	80,275	32,610	41,650
Live hogs, No	6,632	4,999	9,209	5,678
Cattle, No	1,004	271	2,111	1,219
Sheep, No	783	123	352	....
Hides, lbs	75,465	95,925	35,150	24,652
Highwines, brls	160	375	287	558
Wool, lbs	103,630	51,905	65,371	431,255
Potatoes, bu	5,889	12,281	400	2,913
Lumber, m	4,808	7,066	2,389	3,072
Shingles, m	4,450	5,087	2,524	3,941
Lath, m	210	602	51	262
Salt, brls	1,005	....	1,792	1,713

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption, 2,971 bu wheat; 2,711 bu corn; 799 bu oats; 877 bu rye; 380 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 67 cars wheat; 390 cars and 103,300 bu corn; 196 cars and 21,000 bu oats; 3 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (1,158 cars), 623,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during last week:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye, bu.
By rail	16830	51794	67487	218835	9970	25114
Buffalo	16065	88651	1378164	285000	1079	....
Oswego	....	20425	36500	....	16185	....
Ogdensburgh	600	....	21872	90	....	....
Port Huron	557	....	58245	7253	....	....
Other U S p'ts	145	30540	15798	5457	....	....
Montreal	....	....	35657	....	....	....
Pt Colborne	....	....	38848	....	....	....
Kingston	2	....	176277	....	....	....
Collingwood	....	....	81051	....	....	....
Other Can. p'ts	....	....	10320	....	....	....
Total	34099	190810	1922013	516641	27174	25114

Jesse M. Richards, Esq., President of the Board of Trade in 1869-70, was on 'Change to-day, after a trip round the world, which occupied a little more than two years. We understand it is *not* his intention to write a book.

The produce markets were less active to-day; the leading cereals were weak, and pork stronger. Most other descriptions of produce were unchanged. Receipts were again large, but the shipments were also liberal as expected to be so to-morrow. Eastern markets were generally dull, which reacted to some extent upon our own. The grocery trade was reported moderately active, coffees, sugars, soaps, and spices meeting with a liberal demand. In values there was no appreciable change, the market ruling steady for nearly everything in the list; the exception being coffees, which were somewhat unsettled, in sympathy with New York. Dry goods met with only a light inquiry, but the prevalent feeling—so far, at least, as cotton goods were concerned—seemed firmer, the continued advance in the raw material inducing a more confident feeling. Butter was slightly more active, shippers and speculators taking hold a little more freely. There was, however, no improvement in prices. Bagging was firmer, Starks now being held at 39½c; Grahampton at 38c; and Lewiston at 37½c. Cheese is arriving in liberal quantities, and although the demand is improving, the quoted prices are barely sustained. Coal continues quiet, with prices unsettled and irregular. The demand for hay was less active, and under increasing receipts, the market is working downward. Hides and leather were quoted firm at Saturday's prices. Oils, paints, and colors met with a liberal inquiry, and were firm at the quoted prices. The general inquiry for lumber was only of a moderate character, but as yet we are unable to note any changes in prices. The demand was chiefly for common grades. Hard wood lumber was quiet. In the markets for metals, iron, and naval stores, there are no new features to note. Trade in each department exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices were steady. Nails sold freely at $5.50 rates. Wool was dull, and easy. Eggs were easier, with sales at 11½@12c per doz. Poultry, potatoes, and cooperage ruled dull, and quotations were weak.

Highwines were less active, but steady at the advance established on Saturday. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 87c.

Lake freights were again active, and ½c higher under a good demand for corn vessels, which are only in fair supply; while owners were encouraged to strength by the larger receipts, arguing that they must be moved out at whatever cost. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 320,000 bu corn. Sail rates were quoted at 9@9½c for wheat, 8½c for corn, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 15@15½c for corn to Kingston; 7c for do to Collingwood; 14½@15c on do to Oswego. Through rates on corn were quoted higher, agents asking 26c to Boston; 24c to Portland; and 25c to New York.

Provisions were again active, for the season. Mess pork was in good demand from one or two parties, and owners held their property off the market for an advance, which was at length effected, though live hogs were again reported weak. Pork averaged 15c per brl higher. Lard was in good demand; it opened easier than on Saturday, but improved in sympathy with pork, as very little was offered. Meats were steady. It was remarkable that pork and lard should be so strong with a weakness in hogs, but it was whispered around that Saturday's deliveries on seller June were very large, and that the result has been to concentrate the bulk of the property into a few strong hands, and the suspicion of this fact made the shorts all the more anxious to fill in. Our market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June $12.30; do seller July, $12.55; do seller August, at $12.80. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.60; do seller July, $8.65; summer lard, $8.12½@8.25. Dry salted meats, 4@4¼c for shoulders, and 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@⅜c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams all packed. Mess beef $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 40 brls mess pork, cash, at $12.40; 500 brls do (special brand) at $12.25; 500 brls do seller the month at $12.35; 1,250 brls do seller July at $12.60; 1,500 brls do at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.52½; 750 brls do at $11.50; 250 tcs lard at $8.60; 500 tcs do at $8.55; 250 tcs do at $8.62½; 1,000 tcs do at $8.60; 250 tcs do seller July at $8.65; 100 tcs summer lard at $8.12½; 50 tcs do at $7.60, loose; 102 tcs do at $7.50, loose; 2,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c, packed; 480 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9½c; 100 tcs summer do at 8½c.

Flour was very dull, but nominally unchanged. There was almost an utter absence of buyers, New York being quoted inactive and heavy. White winters are quoted at $9.00@10.50; red winters at $8.00@9.00; spring extras at $7.00@8.62½ for common to choice; spring superfines at $4.50@5.50. Rye dull at $4.50@4.75. Buckwheat quiet. Sales were reported of 60 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 100 brls do at $8.75; 100 brls do on private terms. Total 360 brls. Also, 10 tons of bran at $13.00, and 10 tons do at $12.50, both on track; besides 20 tons do on private terms.

Wheat was irregular and less active, averaging higher than on Saturday, though weak, seller June closing ½c lower, and July 1½c lower than on Saturday. The relative weakness of the latter option explains all. There was no demand for, and apparently no confidence in anything beyond this month, and this only for the purpose of filling shorts. The market is generally regarded as artificial, a fair indication of the feeling in this respect being furnished in the fact that it was impossible to obtain more for No. 1 spring than for No. 2 to-day. Hence few care to deal, except to settle up old business, and the number of those becomes less daily. Seller June opened this morning at $1.49¼; advanced to $1.52¼; fell to $1.49½, and closed at $1.49½. Seller July sold at $1.48@1.51½, closing at $1.48½. Seller August sold at $1.39@1.40½; seller the year at $1.21½@1.22, and seller last half of June at ½c above all June. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No 1 spring at $1.51; 20,000 bu do at $1.50½; 5,600 bu No 2 spring at $1.50½; 1,600 bu do at $1.50½; 800 bu do at $1.50½; 49,200 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.49½; 21,800 bu do at $1.49½. Total, 100,400 bu.

Corn was active but weak, averaging about the same as on Saturday, the market of to-day beginning where that left off, and ending lower, where that begun. The weakness was due to an easier market in New York, large receipts here, and an advance in lake freights, all of which chilled the ardor of shippers, and caused some of them to withdraw in toto. Hence the business transacted was chiefly in options, some filling in liberally for the nearer deliveries, and others throwing out fresh lines for August, the latter being much the more active option of the lot. Seller the month, or regular No 2 opened at 44½c, and declined to 43¾c at the close. Seller July sold at 44½@45¼c, and seller August at 46¾@48c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No 1, at 44c; 45,000 bu do, at 44½c; 2,800 bu do, at 44c; 14,000 bu No 2, at 44¼c; 4,000 bu do, at 44½c; 25,000 bu do, at 44¼c; 42,000 bu do, at 44c; 66,800 bu do, at 44⅛c, most of the preceding were June receipts; 76,000 bu do, at 44c; 90,000 bu do, at 43½c; 71,000 bu do, at 43¾c; 10,000 bu do, at 43⅞c; 15,000 bu do, at 43⅝c; 6,500 bu high mixed, at 44½c afloat; 12,830 bu rejected, at 41½c. Total, 439,000 bu.

Oats were less active, at about the same range as on Saturday, at 41½c for fresh receipts, 41@41½c seller June; 41½c seller last half do; and 37½@37¾c seller July. The syndicate have announced their intention to pay 41c all this month, and some country holders are acting as if they expected an advance above that price; but the majority are rushing their oats in as fast as possible, anxious to catch the flood before it ebbs out. Cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu at 41¾c; 39,000 bu at 41½c; 37,800 bu at 41c; 600 bu rejected at 37c; 600 bu, by sample, at 41c; 600 bu do at 40c. Total, 91,600 bu.

Rye was dull and ½@1c lower, closing weak, with sellers at the inside price paid. Sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 at 74c; and 400 bu do at 73½c.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged, there being no inquiry except for one or two car lots for shipment. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 (Northwestern) at 56c; 400 bu do (city) at 55c; 400 bu by sample at 60c; 600 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 64c. Total 2,200 bu. No. 2 in Central was quoted at 57@58c; and No. 3 at 47@50c.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The first boats this season from Buffalo, by the Erie Canal, arrived in New York on the 29th of May. The grain that was detained by ice last fall has all arrived at tide water, or has otherwise been disposed of. The movement of wheat from lake ports has so far been very small since the opening of navigation this season, and the detained canal fleet having all arrived, the receipts of wheat here for the next four weeks will be very small. The stock of wheat here, in store and afloat, is about 1,000,000 bushels, and for a month or more this will be the almost sole source of supply for export and milling.

The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ended May 11, 1872, were: Flour, 68,818 cwt; wheat, 874,459 cwt; corn, 167,560 cwt; oats, 173,391 cwt; barley, 195,601 cwt; other grain, 5,747 cwt; peas, 20,679 cwt; beans, 80,547 cwt. The exports for the same week were: Flour, 274 cwt; wheat, 20,898 cwt; oats, 772 cwt; barley, 13 cwt; peas, 25 cwt; beans, 40 cwt.

The approximate supply for the week ended May 11, 1872, including the farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the Kingdom, plus the imports, minus the exports, was equal in flour and wheat to 588,774 qrs, against an approximately estimated consumption of 400,000 qrs per week.

The amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom on the 18th inst., was equal to about 3,-[illegible] bushels. The crop of home-grown wheat has been drawn upon to the extent of about 7,-500,000 quarters, with an estimated crop of 9,500,000 quarters to 11,000,000 quarters. There are yet full sixteen weeks to the harvest, with a consumption of about 400,000 quarters per week, or an aggregate of 6,400,000 quarters, with a supply from the home crop of from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000 quarters, perhaps 3,000,000 quarters, leaving to be supplied from imports 2,000,000 to 2,400,000 quarters, of which about 465,000 quarters were in transit on May 18, 1872, leaving to be supplied from imports from 1,500,000 quarters to 1,935,000 quarters.

Neither Northern or Southern Russian ports, German ports, Hungary or France, have the usual supplies. Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland, require to import foreign wheat for their consumptive wants. The shipments of wheat to France from Black Sea ports have been quite large so far, since the opening of navigation, but her crop in the South will soon be harvested.

The crop prospects are favorable for a good harvest in France, Germany, Spain, and Algeria. The supplies from the Azov Sea will be comparatively small, and there is also a threatened destruction of the incoming crops from excessive drought. The surplus of wheat in the United States will not probably be anything near as large as has been expected.

Imports into and exports from France, for the three months ending March 31, 1872:

	Imports, quintaux.	Exports, quintaux.
Flour	43,000	175,950
Wheat	2,799,600	874,248
Corn	61,200	38,141
Oats	148,300	173,409
Barley	66,000	1,225,663
Rye	5,300	455,635

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit in the lakes, by rail and New York canals, was, May 25, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	565,236	43,146	657,645	28,506
Albany	3,100	2,500	107,000	10,900
Buffalo	285,492	2,279,672	409,657	4,719
Chicago	1,035,275	3,245,415	916,306	161,233
Milwaukee	1,448,000	....	....	....
*Duluth	50,000	....	....	....
Toledo, May 20	224,160	245,594	222,411	645
Detroit	101,548	49,432	143,354	2,478
*Oswego	506,000	230,000	10,000	20,000
St. Louis	165,228	296,059	137,258	1,279
Boston	335	252,134	52,836	17,046
Toronto, May 14	95,456	....	33,561	2,047
Montreal, May 15	179,031	179,292	56,176	....
*Philadelphia	100,000	125,000	95,000	....
*Baltimore	26,000	190,000	20,000	....
Rail shipments	119,570	148,330	144,270	15,385
Lake shipments	221,963	1,890,655	138,844	17,845
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	47,773	1,316,150	111,490	1,775
Total	5,117,369	10,445,589	3,265,811	335,784
Total May 18, '72	5,056,350	11,332,233	3,705,328	857,099
Total May 11 '72	4,694,510	9,765,004	3,927,155	954,015
Total May 4, '72	4,892,895	11,710,871	4,306,571	992,050
Total April 27, '72	5,780,804	10,777,246	4,498,303	1,137,338
Total April 20, '72	7,968,269	11,896,234	4,893,274	1,273,629
Total May 27, '71	6,237,664	5,585,761	1,785,508	265,249

*Estimated.
†Exclusive of what was held on canals over winter, not yet arrived.

The reduction of the quantity during the week is not a fact as indicated above, there being considerable afloat in New York not in above account.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending May 28, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	15	605	372,433	2,292,548	772,891
London	463	754	56,520	219,303	30,482
Glasgow	....	....	....	42,586	24,266
Bristol	35	20	33,660	118,770	107,836
Hamburg	....	50	534,028	288,912	....
Antwerp	....	....	468,541	1,405,979	....
Bremen	....	....	....	....	6,159
Genoa	....	....	....	....	....
West Indies	1,329	295	678,556	136,161	11,518
B. N. A. Col	838	156	2,500	2,647	2,479
Venezuela	....	....	5,760	626	1,623
Brazil	....	....	17,423	....	....
Peru	5	10	176,298	282	....
Mexico	....	....	28,782	2,490	....
China	200	150	....	....	1,395
Total	2,901	2,171	2,470,712	4,445,247	990,366
W'k May 21, '72	3,694	2,020	2,807,200	4,756,677	634,909
W'k May 14, '72	4,257	1,837	3,339,139	3,417,339	398,801
W'k May 7, '72	4,249	2,893	2,413,231	3,384,870	349,220
W'k Apr. 30, '72	2,775	1,114	3,092,275	5,154,553	94,356
W'k Apr. 23, '72	2,621	780	2,898,152	5,623,091	35,922
W'k Apr. 16, '72	1,411	1,186	3,281,694	3,224,804	28,072

And 49,904 lbs stearine; 70,427 lbs butter; 4,250 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to May 28, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	117,578	92,551	49,577
Beef, pkgs	64,339	115,157	51,330
Lard, lbs	118,676,131	51,175,060	17,918,833
Bacon, lbs	155,215,062	44,542,036	22,355,777
Butter, lbs	2,905,113	2,384,738	857,218
Cheese, lbs	9,826,146	17,951,178	12,010,801
Tallow, lbs	38,066,976	14,035,683	15,953,445

The exports of the hog product from the principal exporting ports from Nov. 1, '71, to May 28, at ports other than New York, which is to 25th May, '72, compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, '70, to June 1, '71, give the following results. The number of brls of pork is included, reckoned in 1871-'72 at 200 lbs to the brl, and Philadelphia partly estimated:

	1871-72. Nov. 1 to May 28	1870-71. Nov. 1 to June 1.
Meats, lbs	232,765,778	82,667,906
Lard, lbs	146,512,379	60,983,750
Total	379,283,157	143,651,746
	1871-72.	1870-71.
Hog crop of the West	4,782,403	3,633,404
N. Y. receipts, L & D.	963,342	520,448
Boston receipts, L & D.	279,180	184,929
Baltimore rcps. L & D.	150,709	101,560
Phila. receipts, live	86,716	112,810
Total	6,262,350	4,539,151

Boston and Baltimore several weeks receipts estimated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were quiet and steady. Wheat dull and lower. Corn active and firm. Oats unchanged, and lake freights ½c better, at 9½c for corn to Buffalo by sail. Sales on the call were 250 brls pork seller July at $12.50; 30,000 bu wheat at $1.48½; 45,000 bu do seller July at $1.48¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.47⅞; 5,000 bu do seller the year at $1.21½; 5,000 bu corn at 45½c; 10,000 bu do seller last at 44½c; 80,000 bu do seller July at 45½c; 10,000 bu do at 45⅛c; 10,000 bu do seller August at 47c; 25,000 bu do at 47½c; 5,000 bu do at 47¼c; 5,000 bu oats seller July at 37½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12.25	12.37½
Mess pork, seller July	12.67½	12.50
Mess pork, seller August	....	....
Mess pork, seller December	12.80	13.00
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.55	8.65
Lard, seller July	....	....
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.48½	1.49
Wheat, seller July	1.47½	1.47¾
Wheat, seller August	1.38	1.40
Wheat, seller the year	1.21	1.22
Corn, cash or seller June	43¾	43⅞
Corn, seller last half June	44	44¼
Corn, seller July	45½	45¾
Corn, seller August	47	47⅛
Corn, seller September	....	....
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller June	41	41⅛
Oats, seller July	37	37½
Oats, seller August	29	31

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 3.

BUTTER—There was a fair movement in this article to-day, and for good to choice grades the market ruled steadier. Common descriptions remain weak and unsettled. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 18@20c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The condition of this market was substantially the same as noted on the closing days of last week. The inquiry was of a liberal character, and, owing to the continued advance in the raw material, prices of cotton seamless goods are exceedingly firm: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 31½c; Lewiston, 37½; American, 36c; Royal River, 35½c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers continue to report a good demand, and a firm feeling prevails: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ℔ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ℔ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.50 ℔ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$12.00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	13 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 50	16 50
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	17 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	18 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	20 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	21 50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	23 00
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BEANS—Trade is improving, and quotations were a shade firmer. We quote: $2.45@2.70 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

BROOM CORN—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was quiet, but dealers were asking and obtaining former figures: $35.00@75.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—Under this head there are no new features to note. The demand continues to improve, but under steadily increasing receipts, prices are no more than sustained. We quote New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western, factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—Prices are still considerably unsettled, and the following quotations are but little better than nominal: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain firm at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$3.15@3.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.30
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.35
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.65
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.50@3.55
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—We note the following changes in our price list: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.85@1.90; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circles flour headings, 7@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The general demand was less active, and sales ranged at 11½@12c per doz. The supply was large.

FISH—Dealers in fish are doing a liberal business, and the general feeling seems firmer than a week ago. The following prices are being realized: No. 1 whitefish, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.00@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade was only fair, and values ruled steady and unchanged. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was an active inquiry for oranges and lemons, with which exceptions the market was dull. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows: Apples, $5.00@7.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, repacked, $6.00@6.50; oranges, repacked, Messina, ℔ box, $6.00@7.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was generally reported active, without material change in values. Coffees were somewhat unsettled, but aside from this the market ruled very steady. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 26½@28½c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@24¾c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@28c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11¾c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11½c; B, at 11½@11¼c; X C, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9¾@11½c; molasses do, at 9½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—Was again dull and weak. Shippers were refusing to operate at last week's prices, and quotations are lowered 50c per ton. The following prices are being paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $19.00@21.50; do, loose pressed, $18.50@20.50; prairie, pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continues active and steady at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues good, and prices ruled firm at the annexed range:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 3	10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9	10 rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3	10 rates
Hoop	6 5-10@ 6 6	10 rates
Oval	6 6-10@ 6 9	10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2	10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2	10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10¼ @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10¼ @12	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—In this department of trade nothing new was developed. A fair business was doing, both on local and interior account, and the prices given below were firmly sustained:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ℔ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2 ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@ 1.43
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@85.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was only a moderate demand for this class of goods, yet no changes were made in our price list:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Were in meagre request, but steady at former prices.

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18@ 21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17@ 18
Hemp cash cord, ℔ lb	22@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00@ 5.75
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50@ 7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50@ 6.00

NAILS—Continue in fair demand upon the basis of $5.50 rates. 60d, $5.50; 20d, ℔ keg, $5.75; 8d, ℔ keg, $6.00; 4d, ℔ keg, $6.25; 3d, ℔ keg, $7.00; fine 3d, ℔ keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, ℔ keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Prices were without change. The demand was of a liberal character and the prevalent feeling was firm. We quote: Carbon, 28c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 67@68c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Are in steadily active request, and the market remains firm at the subjoined range of prices:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@ 11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The market was again quiet and prices favored buyers. We quote: Live chickens, $3.00@3.75 per doz; live turkeys, 10@12½c.

POTATOES—Trade was dull, owing to large stocks, and a lower range of prices was established: 50@55c for Western, and 30@40c for mixed Western.

SALT—In this branch of the market trade continues active, and as the receipts are not heavy, prices are fairly sustained: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $3.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—The market to-day was less active, yet prices were without essential change; Millet at $1.85@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.85@2.90 for prime; clover at $5.40@5.50.

TEAS—Were in light demand, and prices were firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote prices steady and firm at the following range:

CHEWING—Extra, 80@85c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Was firm, and in good demand at the annexed quotations: Beach, $10.00; maple $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

VEAL—There was less doing in the market for carcasses, but prices were unchanged at 5@10c for good to choice.

WOOL—The demand from all quarters continues light, and a weak feeling pervades the market:

Washed, fine, in good condition	57@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	53@58c
Unwashed, fine	46@48c
Unwashed, medium	48@50c
Unwashed, coarse	48@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@70c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,283 head. There was a firm, healthy feeling in this market to-day, and a liberal business was transacted. In prices, there were no changes of importance to note, although some sales were made at higher prices, yet the general range was about the same as at the close of last week. In point of quality, the offerings would compare favorably with any day's arrival of last week, consisting chiefly of choice smooth steers of 1,150 to 1,400 lbs average, and comprising but few of the lower grades of stock. There was the usual large attendance of buyers for New York, Albany, and other Eastern markets, and, being guided by the favorable telegraphic advices and the excellent quality of stock on sale, they purchased quite freely, and at the close the yards were well cleared of all desirable cattle. Among the offerings were several droves of extra steers, among them 28 av 1535 lbs, fed by Mr. Stretcher, of Tonawanda, Ill., and sold to Morris at $7.05 per 100 lbs, the highest price realized for some time past. Messrs. Wood Brothers sold 80 av 1447 lbs, at $7.00, and several other sales of extra steers were made at $6.65@7.00. The bulk of the sales, however, were within the range of $6.00@6.50; medium to fair steers quotable at $5.50@5.75, and good at $5.85@6.00. Stock cattle were quiet, owing to the light offerings, but prices were firm, and quotations were maintained. A large drove of Texan steers sold at $5.00. There was a fair representation of city butchers in attendance, and they purchased quite freely at $5.00@5.20 for good to choice cows, and $5.25@5.75 for fair to choice butchers' steers. The market closed very firm, and with all sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.65@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	6.15@6.50
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.85@6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.50@5.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.20
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
100	Texan steers	1,050	5.00
28	extra steers	1,535	7.05
80	extra steers	1,447	7.00
33	good steers	1,111	5.90
20	good steers	1,147	6.00
13	fair steers	1,156	5.75
85	choice steers	1,340	6.45
15	extra steers	1,419	6.75
11	cows	1,077	5.00
45	choice steers	1,290	6.35
45	extra steers	1,400	6.80
45	choice steers	1,112	6.25
13	choice steers	1,330	6.50
16	choice steers	1,270	6.30
17	choice steers	1,236	6.25
61	choice steers	1,217	6.30
17	choice steers	1,171	6.35
17	choice steers	1,173	6.35
51	choice steers	959	5.60
15	cows	1,068	5.37
14	cows	1,066	5.30½
21	cows	1,167	6.25
11	choice steers	1,285	5.75
45	fair steers	1,285	5.75
20	extra steers	1,354	6.50
61	choice steers	934	5.60
17	cows	1,530	6.70
15	extra steers	1,241	6.40
34	choice steers	1,232	6.25
40	choice steers	1,536	7.00
16	extra steers	1,255	6.40
36	choice steers	1,193	5.90
17	good steers	1,286	6.25
18	choice steers		

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 4,093. There was but little demand for this class of stock to-day, and the market ruled dull and inactive throughout. The inquiry was almost entirely on New York account, and heavy hogs were weak and entirely nominal. Sales ranged at $3.70@4.05 for common to extra choice, with but one or two transactions above $3.90. At the close the market was dull, and prices were weak at $3.60@3.75 for common to fair, and $3.80@3.90 for good to choice. The following are among the

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	140	$3 65	72	185	$4 00	268	237	$3.87½
115	190	3 80	44	194	3 75	61	212	3.75
164	208	3 80	121	191	3.80	55	322	3.75
85	273	3.75	82	147	3.75	64	196	3 80
147	265	3 90	64	211	3.75	60	180	4.05
62	265	3 85	50	180	3 79	45	251	3 80
50	192	4 00	74	207	3 80	25	278	3.80
87	179	3 90	57	188	4.05	55	240	3 80
151	180	3.85	56	223	3 90	68	251	3.75
67	200	3.85	56	207	3 85	82	141	3.60
63	179	3 90	42	224	3 85	72	211	3 70
87	249	3 75	109	228	3 85	53	285	3 70
92	238	3 75	43	221	3 85	69	191	3.70
38	228	3 70	21	320	3.80			

SHEEP—Received since Saturday, 350. This market was active to the extent of the supply, and prices were steady at $6.50@8.25 for woolled, and $4.50@6.00 for shorn lots.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 3.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	4,808	2,382
Shingles, m	4,450	2,524
Lath, pieces m	210	51

CARGOES—The market to-day was active and a much firmer feeling prevailed. Prices, however, ruled strong, and about the same as noted on the two or three days preceding. Shingles and lath remain steady and unchanged. At 6 o'clock four cargoes were left over. At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.00@ ....
Shingles	2.75@ 3.50
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$2.75
Ludington, ℔ m	2.50
Pentwater, ℔ m	2.25
Muskegon, ℔ m	2.00@2.25
White Lake, ℔ m	2.25
Grand River, ℔ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ℔ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ℔ m	2.50
Ahnepee—Wood, per cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4
Ahnepee—Shingles	30
Menominee	2.75
Oconto	3.50

Sales include the following:

Cargo schr C. North, sold to arrive, 1,000,000 A shingles at $1.90. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr C. L. Johnson, from Manistee, 166 m ft 3-inch joist, timber, joist and scantling; 3-inch joist at $17.00; timber at $14.00, and joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr C. Harrison, from Ludington, 102 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo bark Menominee, from Ludington, 225 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo bark A. P. Nichols, from Oconto, 264 m ft strips and boards at $15.00; 29 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Surprise, from Oconto, 175 m ft strips and boards at $15.00; 63 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Jones, from Muskegon, 117 m ft mixed lumber, scantling, and joist at $11.00; inch $12.62½. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr D. Newhall, from Muskegon, 136 m ft scantling and joists (coarse) at $10.87½. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 150 m ft boards and strips at $15.00; 130 m lath at $3.00. Sold by W. Megiade.

Cargo schr Snow Drop, from Bay Settlement, 120 m ft common lumber at $12.00; 40 m ft common 2-inch do at $10.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr D. Shaw, from South Haven, 35 m ft wide uppers, at $32.00 for clears, and $18.00 for common. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr C. C. Trowbridge, from Oconto, 215 m ft choice mill run lumber, at $20.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 114,173 ft strips, 57,308 ft boards at $14.00; 1,330 pickets at $10.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Flying Mist, from Oconto, 220 m ft strips and boards at $14.12½. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr G. D. Norris, from Oconto, 285 m ft strips and boards at $14.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Florence, from Muskegon, 75 m ft coarse mixed at $12.00; 30 m lath at $3.00. Sold by W. Megiade.

Cargo schr Roscius, from Oconto, 90 m ft boards, 90 m ft strips at $15.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge Apprentice Boy, from Grand Haven, 176 m ft inferior mixed lumber at $11.00 for inch, $10.50 for piece stuff; 25 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Japan, from Menominee, 70 m ft strips and boards at $13.00; 90 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00; 20 m lath at $3.00; pickets at $10.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Emma, from Ludington, 15 m ft strips and boards at $13.00; 87 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr U. S. Grant, from Ludington, 35 m ft strips and boards, at $13.00; 100 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.00 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr J. Hibbard, from Ludington, 55 m ft strips and boards at $13.00; 35 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Dolphin, from Manistee, 40 m ft timber, 20 ft and over, at $16.00; 90 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge El Dorado, from Manistee, 350 m ft mixed, at $17.00 for 3-inch joist, and $13.00 for strips and boards, $11.00 for joist and scantling. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 50 m ft 3 inch joist, 22 ft and over, at $17.00; 18 ft and less at $13.00; 80 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Milan, from Frankfort, 20 m ft selects and clears at $30.00; 100 m ft long timber at $15.00; 40 m ft common strips and boards at $12.00; 40 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge Emma E. Tyson, from Manistee, deck load, 27 m ft timber at $18.00; 130 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

In this department of the market trade was only fairly active, and, in some quarters, prices favored purchasers. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	13.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	13.00@30.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$32.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	80.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	35.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The following are the prices now ruling:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

—The Saginaw *Courier* of yesterday says that shipments from that port on Thursday footed up 2,848,000 feet of lumber, 105,000 pieces of lath, 5,790,000 shingles, and 125,000 staves. Of the shingles, 2,600,000 were taken on the propeller Hurd.

—A Bay City correspondent of the Detroit *Post* says that, in consequence of the late rains, lumber has declined $1.00 per thousand feet. The *Courier* says: "This is not a fact. Lumber has not declined, but is as firm to-day as thirty days since. The demand, however, is not as great, buyers holding back to watch the effect of the rain."

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 1.—There was an active market this week, and large transactions. Prices have been from ½c to ½c better than our last quotations; but as there has been an improvement in quality, the advance in rates has not been more than kept pace with comparative merits.

About 1,500 boxes, mostly farm dairies, were delivered on Monday,—the sales ranging from 12c to 14c. The bulk went at 13c to 13½c.

The offerings from factories were estimated to be between 9,000 and 10,000 boxes, the highest rates reached were 14½c. Something over 6,000 boxes were sold, and considerable went forward on commission. The following sales from leading factories will show the condition of the market.

Eatonville, 14½c; Vanhornsville, 14½c; Top Notch, 14½c; South Columbia, 14½c; Snell's Bush, 14½c; Smith Creek, 14½c; M. S. Smith, 14c; Snell's Bush, 14½c; William Peck, 14c; J. D. Ives, 14½c; Keys, 14½c; Kloek & Nellis, 14½c; Little Falls Central, 14½c; Manheim Centre, 14½c; Minorville, 14½c; Nichols, 14½c; Norway Association, 14½c; Openheim Union, 13½c; Paine's Hollow, 14½c; Hill, 14½c; Herkimer County Union, 12½c; Henderson Association, 14½c; J. H. Getman, 14c; Fulton, 14½c; Freeman, 14c; Danube Cold Spring, 14½c; Dairy Hill, 14½c; Countryman, 14½c; Columbia Centre, 14½c; Cold Creek, 14½c; Zoller, 14½c; Canajoharie, 14½c; A. Smith & Co., 14½c; Bales, 14½c; Old Fairfield, 14½c; Herkimer County Central, 14½c; Cook & Ives, 14½c; Newville, 14½c; St. Johnsville, 14½c; Palatine Union, 14½c; Henderson Home, 13½c; Housenglover, 14½c; Coryl, 14½c; Brockett's Bridge, 14½c; Brockets & Futu, 14½c; Bethel, 14½c.

Some dissatisfaction is felt on the part of buyers on account of the names of factories and their price being given in reports. But dairymen claim that they are better able to make up an intelligent opinion of the market from such reports, since, when only a range of prices is given, the market is not reported fairly, and many are misled.

The delivery of butter is falling off from week to week and comparatively little is coming forward,—the sales running from 26c to 28c, according to quality.

We have had cool, showery weather during the week, with nights rather too chilly for a rapid growth of grass. Meadows and pastures are beginning to show a thick bottom, but the grass is short.

At the Utica market, this week, cheese went at from 13c to 14½c,—two lots only bringing the last figure.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... June 3.

Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Geo. E. Purrington, White Lake, 126 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Atmosphere, Cleveland, 517 tons coal.
Schr A. Medbury, Northport, 130 cds wood.
Schr J. W. Brown, Green Bay, 1,500 m shingles.
Schr Walhalla, White Lake, 115 m lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, Ludington, 105 m lumber.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 130 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Steele, Oconto, 225 m lumber.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Buffalo, 256 m lumber.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, Ludington, 90 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Red River, 160 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 75 m lumber, 110 cds wood.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Green Bay, 85 m lumber, 700 m shingles, 25 m lath.
Schr S. F. Gale, Raymond's Pier, 140 m lumber, 397 m shingles, 35 m lath.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Good Harbor, 125 cds wood.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 38 m lumber.
Schr Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 26 m lath.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr G. Krapp, Two Rivers, 140 cds wood.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 90 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr R. B. King, Madison Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Marion Dixon, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Hero, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Holt, Pentwater, 2,330 cedar posts, 250 telegraph poles.
Schr S. G. Anderson, East Traverse Bay, 157 cords wood.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Gesine, Woolley's Pier, 75 cords wood.
Schr U. S. Grant, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Muskegon, 2,400 railroad ties.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White River, 165 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr Handel, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Grotton, Duncan City, 351 pieces pine timber.
Schr Fleetwing, Escanaba, 259 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Chariton, 92 cords bark.
Scow Martha, Port Clinton, 22 yards gravel.
Scow South Side, White Rivers, 130 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow Supply, Saugatuck, 45 cords wood.
Scow Beloit, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Scow Green Bay, North Bay, 8,000 cedar posts, 1,341 telegraph poles.
Scow Salina, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 6 m lath.
Scow Topsey, Evanston, 15 yds gravel.
Scow Appleton, Davis Pier, 4,400 railroad ties.
Scow Adda, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Granger, St. Pauls Pier, 65 m lumber.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Scow Magdalene, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Bark Grace Greenwood, Norwood, 125 m lumber, 125 cds bark.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Bark Wm. Sturgess, Big Suamico, 215 m lumber.
Bark Jessie Hoyt, Oconto, 275 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 238 m lumber.
Bark Menominee, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Brig Roscius, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 230 m lumber.
Barge A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 460 gross tons iron ore.
Barge J. H. Drake, Peshtigo, 250 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Menominee, 150 m lumber.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 320 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Buffalo, 450 tons coal.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 1,700 railroad ties.
Barge Pilgrim, Menominee, 165 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, 400 m lumber.
Prop Anderson, Hamlin, 155 m lumber, 32 m lath.
Schr St. Paul, Empire Pier, 150 cds wood.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 32 m staves and sunds.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 110 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Snow Drop, Bay Settlement, 165 m lumber, 238 m shingles.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 2,100 railroad ties.
Steam Barge M. Groh, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 22 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 609 gross tons iron ore.
Prop Missouri, Buffalo, 3,600 brls salt.
Prop Live Oak, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop Rosa Belle, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Prop R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cds wood.
Prop Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Boaz, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Lookout, Suamico, 180 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 111 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 150 lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. I. Sharp, Holland, 10 cds wood, 16 cds bark.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 102 cds wood.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Josea, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Trio, South Haven, 60 cds wood.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manitowoc, 1,500 railroad ties, 330 telegraph poles, 75 cds wood.
Schr Paulina, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Colonel H. C. Heg, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Wallin, Holland, 38 m lumber.
Schr Belle, Ludington, 105 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 43 cds wood, 8 cds bark.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Norris Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Harmonia, Sturgeon Bay, 200 m lumber, 90 m shingles.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 195 m lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, Pentwater, 1,400 railroad ties, 1,200 telegraph poles.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 225 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Scow R. H. Becker, Ogden's Pier, 115 cds wood, 134 m shingles.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburgh, 141 pkgs fish, 285 bars iron, and sundries.
Stmr Alaska, Erie, 35 pkgs seed, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnepee, 145 brls flour, 2 m lumber, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 28 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 m shingles, 300 m lath, 20 m lumber, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 180 m lumber.
Prop Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, 500 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr Industry, Benton Harbor, 30 cds wood.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, 32 cds wood.
Schr Fisher, Stillmack Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Trader, Port Clinton, 14 yds gravel.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Oconto, 234 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.

CLEARED .... June 3.

Schr E. W. Davidson, Buffalo, 21,501 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Sharpe, Kingston, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Jas. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Collingwood, 12,982 bu corn.
Schr Progress, Holland, 4 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 380 bu oats, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, sundries.
Scow Banner, St. Joseph, 22 cds stone.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 22,106 bu corn, 150 brls pork, 21 brls flour, 230 g. s. hides, 25 tcs lard, and sundries.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn, 2,800 brls flour.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Louie Meeker, Buffalo, 21,596 bu corn.
Schr Yankee Blade, Port Colborne, 17,141 bu corn.
Schr Truman Moss, Buffalo, 18,970 bu corn.
Schr John Miner, Buffalo, 20,549 bu corn.
Schr Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 20,625 bu corn.
Schr Senator, Oswego, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Otter, Buffalo, 13,800 bu corn.
Schr Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr Brightie, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, sundries.
Scow Mary Helen, Whitehall, 50 bu potatoes.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 6 brls salt, and sundries.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 20,287 bu corn.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Hubbard, Buffalo, 16,938 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 24 brls salt.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Scow Milton, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 80 bu oats, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Charters: To Buffalo—Schr Kate Richmond, corn, 8½c; bark Peshtigo, corn on p. t.; schr Hubbard, corn on p. t.; W. G. Grant (Saturday p. m.), corn at 9c; James Couch, corn at 8½c. To Oswego—Schr Orient, corn on p. t. To Port Colborne—Yankee Blade, corn on p. t. To New York—Props Alaska and Thomas A. Scott, corn, through rate. To Boston—Props Fountain City and City of New York, corn, through rate. To Montreal—Prop Ocean, corn at 19½c.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Rates are strong, with charters as follows: Schrs Anna Vought and Delaware, coal to Chicago at 75c free; schr Vandenatta, salt to Toledo at 5c per brl; schr Blake, salt to Sheboygan at 17c per brl f. o. b.; prop Toledo, 500 brls salt to Milwaukee at 15c per brl.

DETROIT, May 31.—Wheat was offered to-day at 9c to Oswego; one or two vessels could have been gotten at 9c, though, some were asking 10c, preferring to go "above" rather than accept 9c. Grain freights are, consequently, undefined; but, at the rate at which wheat is going down, it will not be so many days more. Coarse freights are plenty, and rates tend upward. Charters: Schr Lightguard, lumber, Cheboygan to Ogdensburg, at $8; schr L. L. Lamb, railroad ties Jacksonport (Lake Michigan), to Chicago, at 11c on rail.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Charters are quiet and nominal, but carriers ask an advance of ½—¾c for corn and 9c for wheat to Buffalo, and 15c to Oswego. Shippers hold off, and we hear of no charters.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, May:

DOWN—Schrs Folger, Tyrconnel to Kingston, staves; D. M. Rogers, Toledo to Cape Vincent, corn and oats; Marysburg, Cleveland to Kingston, coal; Wm. Lewis, Port Huron to Clayton, staves; props Young America, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; Georgian, Port Ryerse to Montreal, general cargo; schrs D. Freeman, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Wm Elgin, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; D. A. Wells, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Jessie Scarth, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Adriadne, Cleveland to Brockville, coal; Wm. Sanderson, Chicago to Kingston; Melrose, Chicago to Kingston; R. Dart, Toledo to Kingston, corn; brigs Hercules, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; A. Ford, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; Albatros, Bay City to Kingston, timber; bark Jesse Drummond, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schrs Mediterranean, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Dashing Wave, Milwaukee to Ogdensburgh, wheat; Ironsides, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

UP—Schrs W. J. Whaling, Buffalo to Milwaukee, light; Enterprise, Port Hope to Cleveland, light; Agnes Hope, Coburg to Cleveland, iron ore; barges Inclanola, Ogdensburgh to Bay City, light; Saginaw, Collins Bay to Saginaw, light; City, Ogdensburgh to Bay City, light; prop Dubuque, Ogdensburgh to Bay City, light; schrs Guiding Star, Stafford, Amoskay.

Wind—Northwest; light.

Obstructions at Bar Point—Lights on Bois Blanc Island.

A petition has been sent to Captain John Prindiville, of this city, by Captain Robert J. Hackett, of Detroit, for signatures. The petition is for the purpose of having the Canadian Government place a light ship on the obstruction outside Bar Point, the ugly spot where the iron propeller Merchant met with a serious accident, causing her to sink by having two holes, one 21 feet long, made in her hull. The same party also sends a subscription book, for the purpose of having the marine insurance companies and vessel owners here subscribe and help to defray the expense of keeping range posts by day and range lights by night on Bois Blanc Island to mark the deepest water in the channel at the lime kilns in Detroit River. At present the water is about 18 inches lower than usual, and many of the larger class of vessels strike the rocks now. In the channel which we propose to stake out there is at an ordinary stage of water 17 feet, so that by keeping the ranges, the largest vessels can pass through with safety. The request of this gentleman will undoubtedly be carried out by Captain John.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—E. N. E.

WAGES—$1.50 to $1.75 per diem.

DAMAGED—The brig Menomonee, and schooner Atalanta, were damaged "outside" on Sunday.

—The schooner Curlew received injuries in the river yesterday.

REPAIRING—At Miller Bros.' ship-yard the tug and schooners Medbury and Mosher, are undergoing repairs, and at Bates & Co.'s dock, the tug Ada Allen, schooner Fanny and Floy, and barge Comet are being overhauled.

CANADIAN HARBOR OF REFUGE ON LAKE HURON.—The Dominion Government, which decided, two or three years since, to establish harbors of refuge at one or more points on Lake Huron, have operations to that end well advanced both at Goderich and Chantry Island. Appropriations have been provided by Parliament to have constructed at both the above points five harbors which may with safety be approached during the most violent weather, and sufficiently commodious for the protection of a large fleet of vessels.

TOWING RATES.—Captain S. Rummage, who is part owner of the Winslow tug Clematis, authorizes us to say that he will abide by the towing rates lately adopted by the association of tug-owners here for 1872, all notices to the contrary notwithstanding. As the two Ballantyne tugs will during the rest of the season be engaged almost exclusively in towing barges for their owner, this leaves but one of all the tugs at work between Lakes Erie and Huron to tow on the basis of the 1871 card rates. The latter tug, moreover, is owned by a company whose carrying greatly exceeds their towing interest, so that the little defection existing against the 1872 card rates amounts to nothing practically. It is perhaps well that it should be so, for tug property was not a magnificent investment last year. With the present season shorter than last—in all probability—wood and wages higher, tugs must have an increase of towing rates or lay up. Most vessel men acknowledge this, and also that they can better afford to pay the new rates this year than they could the old ones last, freights being not only more plentiful but much higher than in 1871.—*Detroit Post, June 1.*

STORM AND FLOOD.

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property in Missouri.

Versailles, Mo. (May 27,) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

A terrible tornado passed through the northeast part of this (Morgan) County on Sunday evening, the 26th inst., doing great damage to property and resulting in the death of two persons and the wounding of several others. Six dwellings were totally destroyed and carried away. They were literally torn into splinters, one house being carried as far as forty yards before striking the ground. Six families were left homeless and in great suffering and distress. Many chickens, hogs, sheep, &c., were killed. Some of the chickens looked as if they had been picked. It is utterly impossible to describe the absolute destruction that marked the track of the storm. It was in the prairie—but orchards and trees were absolutely torn up by their roots and carried away—wagons, plows, machinery and everything these farmers had were broken, carried away and destroyed. Even the furniture, kitchen-ware, stoves, beds and clothing were all gone. Nothing left behind. The neighborhood is in great excitement. There were four or five hundred persons on the ground to-day trying to relieve the wounded and bury the dead. It is thought that several of the wounded will die. Several other houses were slightly damaged. How the people who were in these houses at the time escaped, is beyond conjecture or imagination. The storm lasted but a short time. After making a death path of some ten miles in length in the country, it rose into the air and seemingly scattered. It was not more than a quarter of a mile wide, and travelled in a southeastern direction.

Verona, Lawrence Co. (May 28,) Correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*.

A gentleman just in from the Southwest furnishes us some interesting particulars of the recent flood in that region. He says the damage to the country can scarcely be estimated. Whole farms in the valleys of Spring River, Center creek and other smaller streams and branches have been completely washed out. Whole valleys, last week smiling with abundant growing crops of grain and meadow grass, now present the appearance of river beds, the soil having been washed away, leaving nothing but rock and gravel; old orchards in some cases completely washed out by the roots. Barry, Lawrence, Jasper, and Newton Counties are the worst sufferers.

Near Mount Vernon, in Lawrence County, a woman was washed right out of her house, and carried away by the flood to an untimely death. A number of people barely escaped from their houses before they were washed away.

The track of the flood presents a terrible picture of devastation and desolation. Horses, mules, cattle, and sheep, in great numbers, were carried away. Thousands of acres of land, that was worth from $50 to $60 an acre before the flood, are now valueless. The oldest settlers in that region unite in saying that in the 30 and 40 years of their experience, there has never been to exceed one-third the amount of water fall there that has fallen now.

The gentleman who furnishes us this information, who was himself an eye witness to the devastation of the flood, says that it was impossible to say, as in most cases of rise of water, so many feet in so many hours or minutes, but a great wall of water, five feet in height, like an immense wave, seemed to roll down the valley of Spring River, sweeping everything before it. In some instances it floated several hundred yards of railroad track off its bed and carried it into adjoining fields. All the culverts in the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, for 25 miles, are washed out, and the track broken in a great many other places; but, within a day or two, the connection will be made over the track, and the regular trains run as usual.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cleveland claims 117,610 population by Directory census.

—The St. Louis *Republican* will shortly appear as an eight-page sheet.

—Thirteen hundred workmen are now employed on the new Capitol, at Albany, N. Y.

—The skeleton mine in Memphis is paying richly. Already eighteen first-class skeletons have been taken out.

—Idlewild, the home of the poet Willis, has been sold for $50,000.

—Massachusetts Saving Banks hold $25,000,000 deposited by women.

—The new Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., is now completed at a cost of $44,000, and the Hon. J. G. Palfrey, of Boston, a student at the Academy in 1810, will preside at the dedicatory exercises, the 19th.

—A would-be suicide in Maine is going to sue the apothecary, who sold him arrow-root instead of arsenic, for obtaining money on false pretences.

—The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada still imports its locomotives from England. They can be built cheaper at Manchester, but they cannot be built any better than in America.

—A Hall of Pathological Anatomy has just been founded at Darmouth College, upon a recent gift of $16,000 from E. H. Stoughton, of New York.

—The Hartford Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, ruined by the Chicago fire, will soon reappear as the Atlas.

—Here is a prospectus of Oil City by a Titusville paper: A small, gnarled, frowzy, knotty, bare-backed, up-and-down humped, round-shouldered, gulfy, precipice, and generally shot-up, scooped-out, ravined, infeasible, irregular, greasy, and slab-sided shanty town.

—The *Review of Criminal Statistics*, a periodical in the French language, published in Brussels, states that fifty-nine criminals were pardoned out of the German Penitentiaries during the year 1871, on condition that they should exile themselves to the United States. The list includes twenty murderers, eight incendiaries, eight forgers, three burglars, three shoplifters, five swindlers, two infanticides, and two medical practitioners convicted as abortionists. Thirteen were sent from Bavaria, eight from Baden, thirteen from the two Mecklenburgs, and the rest from other States.

—The following story of sorrow and absence of mind is told as a fact by the Portland, Me., *Advertiser*:

A short time ago a little babe belonging in this city died, and, as is sometimes the case, was laid away in a bureau drawer till the funeral. The day of the funeral came, and the bereaved mother was convulsed with grief over the little casket, and, sobbing, laid it away in the ground. On her return home she thought she would go to the drawer and gaze once more at the place which would henceforth be consecrated, when what should meet her eyes, when the drawer was opened, but the lifeless corpse of the child that had been entirely forgotten in preparing for the funeral.

—Details have arrived in England as to the South Sea Island slave trade which ought to raise an agitation in that country sufficient to sweep that diabolical traffic at once and forever from the seas. According to Commodore Markham, a commander on the Australian station, the men engaged in the slave trade make treaties with the chief of a tribe who has a feud on hand to supply him with so many heads of his enemies in exchange for live subjects of his own. There are different methods of decapitation pursued. The Commander's informant had been an eye-witness of a scene in which the murderers used their knives. A brig lay to off the island of Florida, in the Solomon group, and a canoe full of men put off to her from the shore. As it passed under the vessel's stern, her stern boat, which had been loosened on purpose, was suddenly dropped on it, smashing it to pieces. Boats were lowered, and the natives pulled into them, but not to be rescued. Directly they were seized, their heads were cut off over the gunwale of the boat with long knives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRANG'S CHROMOS.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER,
335 W. Madison-st.,

Have just received an invoice of the above popular chromos. Also an assortment of FINE FRAMES in GILT, WALNUT, VELVET, &c. Everything new in the way of Stereoscopic Views, &c. The largest assortment in the city.

ALEX. DRAKE,
PAPER HANGINGS & WINDOW SHADES,
178 West Madison-st.

CORNS.

Dr. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington st., over A. H. Andrews & Co.'s, 8 to 3; 39 East Twenty-second st., corner Cottage Grove-av., 4 to 8. All Right salve for aching corns. Druggists have it: 25 cts per box.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*9:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:40 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	9:40 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	5:00 p m	5:00 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*6:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*7:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	§6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	5:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:30 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	10:30 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	‡9:00 p m	*8:00 p m
Mail	*5:50 a m	10:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:45 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*6:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*9:30 a m	*4:30 p m
Night Express	†8:00 p m	*7:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*9:45 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:35 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:45 p m	*8:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*5:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*3:45 p m	*8:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	4:30 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	§9:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*4:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*8:15 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:47 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:19 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*2:20 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:15 p m	*5:45 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Highly Important.

DR. JAMES'

MEDICAL INSTITUTE is now completed. Cures Nervous and General Debility, Chronic Diseases, Organic Weakness, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, and Urinary Organs.

DR. JAMES' Medical Institute, 66 West Madison-st. Consultations confidential. In office from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Ten separate rooms.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelope. Enclose stamp. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

LOST ENERGY

DESPONDENCY, Grief, Anxiety of Mind, Defective Memory, Bashfulness, Weakness of Mind and Body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured by the only known and sure remedy, used at the old WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 137 SYCAMORE-ST., CINCINNATI, O. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted personally or by mail free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Circulars free. Office, 112 West Madison-st.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

545 State-st., Chicago, has great experience, and is superior in Chicago, or any other city, in treating Nervous Debility and Special Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Female difficulties treated with safety. Circulars, full information, for stamp. Consultation free. Separate rooms; patients see only the doctor. Office hours, 8 a m. to 8 p m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special Diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 545 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse or excesses. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

WASHINGTON.

Farnsworth, Irwin, Shellabarger, Phillips on Greeley and Adams.

The Female Lobby Here—Nothing of It.

Private Folks for Europe—The Abuse of Newspaper Committee Clerks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The news of the Hon. John Farnsworth's probable defeat for Congress was received in Washington with much regret. He has been regarded as the ablest debater and general worker, and the best informed public man from Illinois in the House. Bold and persistent, uncompromising, of good appearance and carriage, Mr. Farnsworth will be missed from the House, and, when he is gone, Ben. Butler will resume his swagger, which, in Farnsworth's presence at least, he has not had the courage to show for two or three years. I have no knowledge of the local or district questions which defeated this gentleman, but he can bear private life for a term, no doubt, as well as he has adorned public service.

NOT THIS MAN—ANOTHER ONE.

My attention has been called, by the friends of Colonel R. M. Irwin, to a statement connecting him with the expenditure of money by the Pacific Mail Company to obtain their additional subsidy bill. This gentleman, who is the agent of the Pacific Mail in San Francisco, has always been noted for his high sense of honor in performing the business put in his charge, and, if there were expenditures of money in this case they were not made, in my belief, by him himself. The stockholders in that company, however, had run their shares up to 8... a rise of 25 or 30 per cent,—and were working in one direction upon Congress, while the "short" interest came down in a body, and attacked the subsidy because they would be out in delivering greatly-enhanced stock. Hence, amongst the brokers and stock-jobbers, there was a disgraceful fight during the latter days when this Subsidy bill was being considered, while the mercantile agents of the men who were put forward to make the application for subsidy, were subject to accusation on account of their employers, the capitalists. Colonel Irwin does not own a share of the stock of the Pacific Mail Company, and I have no recollection of saying anywhere that he was made the vehicle of bribery and sale.

SHELLABARGER AS A SHIP DOCTOR.

That extraordinary, lank, prophetic, holy-eyed person, Shellabarger, of Ohio, whose ruling passion it is to be considered the first Royalist in the land, made an entertaining speech yesterday, on the Subsidy bill, favoring the establishment of a National Chamber of Commerce to watch our commercial interests and foster languishing lines. Imagine this precious Chamber fostering languishing lines! Observe it, on some distant promontory of our coast, with its boats and ladders, ship-stores and New England rum, "fostering" these lines several miles in the offing! When any line languishes,—as, for example, Robeson's celebrated line which shall connect all the islands of Polynesia, touching at each of them, and scattering the benefits of civilization from a "paternal Government"!—when this line languishes, lo! Shellabarger's National Chamber of Commerce will be on hand to rosin up its keel and wipe its nose! If we had only thought of this before, where might we not have been? Our country has been "langhished" in the way of ships, but the National Chamber of Commerce would have "fostered" them all. I think I see some competition amongst the different portions, and what are called the Lake Harbors, for the resident headquarters of this Chamber of Languishing Commerce. There are Duluth and Toledo, old Sodus and old Erastus, Cedar Keys and Kittery; each of these distinguished places must raise a lobby to offer special advantages for the National Chamber of Commerce to settle among them and foster what languishes there.

After Mr. Shellabarger had constructed a grand Temple of Honor to comfort ruin, Mr. Farnsworth got up and asked what it was all about, and how he meant to vote on the present subsidy. The great man drew a sigh as one always misunderstood, and said he should not vote for this subsidy. When Shellabarger dies they should make his urn a flat-bottomed boat, and for its inscription say: "The fostering Federalist." Our commerce, like Romulus and Remus, is fostered by a wolf.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

who has just about held on to his sanity, apparently through some wonderful perversity of the human endurance, and who will probably live long enough to insult all his co-workers in the Anti Slavery cause who have been better appreciated and better rewarded than himself, is out against Greeley and Adams together. It is greatly to be regretted that, with the exception of Lloyd Garrison, the world will yet come to the conclusion that, except with regard to their influence on human freedom, the renowned band of original Anti-Slavery agitators were personal humbugs. There was a time when Wendell Phillips commanded respect, as one of a straight-forward purpose; he has got to be as superserviceable as that one of the old Stuarts whom posterity has agreed to call the "Pretender," although he was by right a King. It is a good thing that, with the end of slavery, we shall have no more questions on which men can demagogue with a certain righteousness. Looking into the future, there appears to be no question to arise which can justify fanaticism, fury, and epithet, like that which has passed; and, therefore, Mr. Phillips can have no imitators, as he has retained few living admirers. From the advocacy of Freedom to the advocacy of Communism is a step long enough to justify the third step to be misanthropy.

PRIGS GOING TO EUROPE.

The adjournment of Congress, close at hand, has sent off in advance that numerous class which will go to Europe or to California, or take cottages somewhere, or begin to take up their wardrobes for warm weather. Every year the emigration to Europe is greater, and now, since the British have built large vessels to carry passengers cheaply, expeditiously, and almost luxuriously, it is about as cheap for one who is acquainted with the modes of foreign travel to go abroad as to stay at home. The National, the Williams, White Star, or Inman lines carry first-class passengers for from $150 to $160 both ways across the ocean, or, in the case of the National Line, is about $5 a day for board and transportation,—about the same that one pays at a cheap watering-place. The rejuvenation of France, which is said to have proceeded with remarkable rapidity, has added zest to American travel across the Atlantic; for, after all, the representative American prefers to spend his time in the French capital rather than in soberer and more suggestive places of Germany or England.

OUR SOCIETY.

What is called our political society in Washington is, therefore, breaking up. This society has been made much of by young men who come here from the country, and are astonished at one or two receptions; but, underneath, it is still a commercial society, tinged with lawyers' wives. The rise of a kind of whiskey, or manufactures, made the celebrated lady's wealth; yonder lawyer married her as a retaining fee. American women soon, too, learn to take the position which money comes to entitle them, and hence you would not recognize in some great ladies here the daughters of tavern-keepers, shop-keepers, and men who worked at day's labor, and even the daughters and wives of post-traders on the frontier. In the Cabinet, there are but two ladies of what may be called inherited culture, and the party manners of some of the Cabinet ladies are slightly suggestive of mountain people out on their annual picnic. Yet, it is genuine society, and those who call it otherwise are also Parvenues.

THE FEMALE LOBBYISTS.

A man came to me some time ago, and was very inquisitive about the female lobbyists of Washington. He rattled off a lot of trash which he had picked up in his county-newspaper, and wanted to know all about it. There are but one or two authenticated instances of women of any former social standing living on the lobby, and the few notoriety-seekers and trading hags who exist in small offices might occur in any political society. If you call the female lobbyist that puffy old woman with split curls, who, because she thinks three Senators and bores them to death, can occasionally get a young man appointed to a hard-working messengership, there he is liable to be turned out at any time,—having in the meanwhile paid the old woman $100 for accomplishing the job,—then we do have female lobbyists here. But several of these lobbyists would be glad to take up plain sewing and live an easier life. There is one woman who peddles the *Revolution*,—a revolution being peddled!—and I have seen country folks turn and gape at her as she addressed them with her saucy tongue, seeking to dispose of her wares, as if she were the great lobbyist ist of approved and understood. If the woman who peddles newspapers around the Capitol is a lobbyist, we do have one. It is not impossible that some females who receive superfluous pay in some of the Departments may not be what they should be; but still it is doubtful whether, with such, official make gross gains which, in the very bargaining, make sensuality repulsive. If the female character is occasionally let down through contact, it is more apt to be from gratitude than through contract. I do see dangerous prospects toward a female lobby; but, when it comes, it will come in a grandiose way, with large dinner parties, fine carriages, and much rout and plunder, living so high as almost to shame suspicion.

But what can men with great interests at Washington do with women as business agents? I do not think I ever saw a woman who understood legislative life here. A man becomes a lobbyist naturally, because, from his youth up, he has known something of law, business methods, and, perhaps, of the general course of parliamentary proceedings. The woman has not been seen in Washington who can keep in her delightful head the ins and outs, and the ups and downs, of the different branches of legislation, so as to hold any clue to the matter in hand. Beside, with our Western notions of what a female should be employed about, it would be to the injury of any great interest or corporation to be known to have a female lobbyist; the mere agency would cast suspicion and degradation upon the interest sought to be benefited. Indeed, I think that the private morals of public men in this city were never so good as at present. The very gross Congressman is always supplied with a free ticket to New York, and he rushes off Friday night (and returns Monday morning) to hide himself in the mightiness of the Metropolis. A good many gadding girls, grass widows, and people run down at the heel, circulate around the Capitol during the sessions; but, except on days of earnest business, the Capitol is a gloomy place to visit, and I have often gone there when both Houses were in session at noon, and found hardly a half-dozen people in that great extent of lobby and hallway, and so few in the gallery as hardly to relieve the color of the base upholstery.

The average public man is not after base gratification; he is after money and power. This year, Congress will break up with a campaign before it; and while, in every district, each Congressman will perhaps make speeches, to sustain himself, and seek to get up some Presidential enthusiasm, the latter will be a hard matter with the candidate that the Administrationist carries; for General Grant never inspired a soldier or a civil officer, and it is a weary thing to anticipate that perhaps we might have four more years under this man, during which second term he will be unrestrained by the ambition to be his own successor, and can reveal himself in all the extremity of his weaknesses and aversions.

THE ABUSE OF NEWSPAPER COMMITTEE CLERKS.

The coarse attack of General Colburn, of Indiana, the other day, upon Mr. Smalley, a newspaper correspondent, who for several years served the Military Committee with presumed satisfaction, has led the better class of clerk-correspondents to consider whether self-respect will permit them to hold their places at the risk of such abuse. Colburn said that this "hired slanderer was a worthless clerk," etc., etc.,—treating the newspaper profession, while in his mercy, as if its members were scullions. It is still the case that a very large percentage of the journalists here eke out a livelihood by accepting from $1,000 to $1,800 a year in these semi-sinecure places. The following is said to be a list:

SENATE CORRESPONDENT-CLERKS.

Ben. Perley Poore, Boston *Journal*: Clerk of the Joint Committee of Printing, with the privilege of the floor in both Houses. Anthony, President of the Republican caucus of the Senate, is the Chairman of this Committee.

A. H. Byington, Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*: Clerk of the Patents and Patent Office Committee; one of the despoilers of Hawley in the late Senatorial affair.

G. W. Pettingill, country newspaper connection in the Northwest: Clerk of Zach Chandler's Committee of Commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES NEWSPAPER CLERKS.

L. L. Crounse, New York *Times*, Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, Missouri *Democrat*, and a coalition of New York State papers, — the Administration combination; Clerk of the Pacific Railroad Committee. Wheeler, of New York, is Chairman of this Committee,—the other end of Roscoe Conkling in the House, and so the circuit is complete.

H. H. Smith, Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph*, etc.; Clerk of Claims Committee.

Homer J. Ramsdell, reporter for the New York *Tribune*; Clerk of Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, presided over by George A. Halsey, of New Jersey, in whose district the *Tribune's* influence is necessary, draws salary the year round; no work.

J. MacFarland, Forney's Philadelphia *Press*; Clerk of Railways and Canals Committee. Grant has just sent Forney's son, Major of Marines, on a tour of inspection in Europe.

John P. Foley, editor of the Washington *Republican*, Private Secretary to the Hon. Samuel Hooper; Clerk of Banking and Currency Committee,—Hooper, Chairman.

D. W. Bartlett, Springfield *Republican*, New York *Independent*, Chicago *Advance*, Hartford *Courant*, Providence *Journal*, *Congregationalist*; Clerk of Elections Committee. An old clerk, perhaps the only one who maintains no connection between his office and his newspapers.

Wilson J. Vance, Ohio *State Journal*; Commerce Committee, Shellabarger's Clerk.

John M. Morris, publisher of the Washington *Chronicle*; Clerk of the Secret Executive Sessions of the Senate.

James R. Young, New York *Standard*; Clerk of Naval Affairs Committee.

R. R. Hitt, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, etc., to San Domingo, a phonographer and literary man, Clerk of Privileges and Elections Committee.

J. H. Riley, correspondent of the *Alta California*, San Francisco; Mines and Mining Committee Clerk.

U. H. Painter, Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Clerk of Post Offices and Post Roads Committee.

REMARKS.

In the above partial list there are several writers who could not reasonably be expected to subsist upon the class of newspapers which they represent here. But a journal assuming to occupy the foremost rank, and to have abundant income, had better increase its correspondent's salary to the amount he now derives from Government, and save itself and him from the disadvantage to which both can be put by the cowardly billingsgate of a Colburn or a Conkling; who, protected by their privilege from being questioned in any other place, take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of contemptibility wider yet.

If it were worth the time, I might show how Congressmen bring to Washington with them writers for the leading journals in their districts, and pay them for puffing with offices. Benjamin F. Butler had a man appointed by Secretary Boutwell "Inspector of Consulates," in requittal of the service of abusing Mr. Farnsworth. I also see on the rolls of the House, as Messenger of its Post Office, the name of George B. Cowlam, who is really Butler's Private Secretary. The Departments are full of subeditors of country papers, who are put there to throw butter over their patrons in Congress, and mud over said patrons' enemies. The only man in Congress who prefers to do his own newspaper puffing and cursing is the "Hon." Joseph Packer, of Indiana. He has been trying to get me to notice him for a year or two past, and this is the only thing I know in his favor. Nobody but himself can do his vanity justice; and I hope, therefore, that Congress will vote him $800 a year's clerical salary for saving that amount to some *alter ego*. GATH.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 3.—PASSED UP—Propellers Mohawk, Toledo, Jay Gould, Jim Fisk; barks Hemisphere, Joseph Masten, Gardner; schooners Owasco, Guiding Star, Wenona, Grass, Harvest Queen, Richard Winslow, Midnight, Oneida, L. W Perry, Mary Elizabeth, Cortez, Maderia.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Tioga, Benton; barks City of Milwaukee, Sardinia, C. J. Wells, Racine, Lafrinier; schooners Bentley, John Magee, Sweetheart, Minnie Slausan, F. J. King, Newsboy, H. J. Webb, Charger.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT June 3—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props Annie Young; barks Bessie Barwick, Unadilla, Cambridge, Two Fannies, Delaware; schrs Annie Vought, Havana, Wm. Home, Amoskeag, Vienna, Lincoln, Dall, Golden Fleece, Clara Parker, Annie Falconer, Kelderhouse.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Mayflower.

WIND—Notheast.

MARRIED.

PEASE—BOYNTON—Monday, June 3, 1872, at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., Luther M. Pease and Mary E. Boynton, all of Chicago.

TODD—TODD—May 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, 24 Aberdeen-st., by Rev. C. D. Helmer, Edward Todd, M. D., and Miss Mary Todd.

DIED.

HUDSON—In Lexington, Mass., on Saturday, June 1, John W. Hudson, aged 56 years, son of Hon. Chas. Hudson, of Lexington.

BROWN—At Western Springs, Cook County, Ill., Manning Colfax, only son of R. F. and Julia C. Brown, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 14 days.

CONNELL—On Sunday night, at 10:30, Ellen, daughter of Michael and Mary Connell, aged 9 months.

Funeral from their residence, Waubansia-av., near Milwaukee-av., at 10 a. m., Tuesday, in carriages to Rose Hill.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations,—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples, and a roughness of the skin cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Company.—C. & N. W. R'y Co., General Freight Department, Chicago. DEAR SIRS: I take this occasion to say that the B. W. Raymond watch, which I have carried for more than one year, has given perfect satisfaction, and has always been *reliable* and *true* as a time-keeper. It has needed no regulating since it came from your office. It is a first-class watch in every respect. Yours, respectfully, JOHN C. GAULT, Ass't Gen'l Sup't and Gen'l Freight Agent.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—THE LARGE stock farm of J. D. Caton, situated in Will County, Ill., 9 miles from Joliet, 7 miles from Minooka Station, 3 miles from Plainfield, containing 1,500 acres, all fenced, with abundance of good water, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with extensive improvements, among which are two dwelling-houses, the tenant house, three large barns, two being 108 feet long, each 18th post, 24 feet high, the other 50 by 60 feet, containing 770 feet of stabling, and storing 400 tons of hay; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, tool house, granary, corn-cribs, &c., all in complete order. Farm, with improvements, at $50 per acre, with reasonable terms of payment.

Also, on reasonable terms, the growing grain crops thereon; also, a large stock of horses, mules, cattle, jennies, cattle, sheep, hogs, Cashmere goats, farming tools and implements. Apply to J. D. CATON, Ottawa; W. P. CATON, Joliet, or NORMAN WILLIAMS, 584 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, WITH GOOD two-story house and other buildings, a bearing orchard of 500 large trees, near a city of 4,000 inhabitants and railroad station, only 35 miles from Chicago. Price $5,000, on easy terms. Apply to LOUIS BLOHM, 168 Wabash-av, Room 4.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR A FEW DAYS, by JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement:
$100,000. 80 feet on Wabash-av., full depth, near Adams-st.
$120,000. 89 feet by 180 feet deep, on the southeast corner of Wells and Jackson-sts.
$61,000. 46 feet by 100 feet deep, on the southeast corner of Wells and Monroe-sts.
$75,000. 50 feet by 180 feet, on Adams-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts.
$12,500. 100 feet by 125 deep, on Forrest-av., east front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., with a good 2-story house on.
$16,000. 100 feet by 120, with an alley all around it, on Forty-fourth-st., between the great South Park-av. boulevard and Vincennes-av.
$15,000. 52 feet by 122 feet, on the northwest corner of Jackson and Franklin-sts.
$25,000. 10 acres on the corner of Madison-st. and Crawford-av., just outside the limits.
$90,000. 330 feet on South Park-av. boulevard, by 500 feet deep, running through to Vincennes-av.
We have also a number of good bargains on hand for sale, where parties instructed us not to advertise. Capitalists should for their own interest investigate our list before purchasing elsewhere.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 WAbash-av.
Colfax-av., corner Chittenden-av., 114x164.
Fifth-av., near Harmon-court, valuable lease, 20 years, 27x153.
Two valuable lots on Adams-st., east of Winchester-av.
Jackson-st.—corner lot—80x125. Price, $8,000.

FOR SALE—50X150 ON FREDERICK-PLACE, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.; grove lot; $570 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR FIFTY-second-st.; east front, beautiful ground, 1½ blocks from the park. 200x127; a decided bargain. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3,600 FEET ON SOUTH PARK, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs.; lots 25x162 feet to 16-foot alley; ground all dry; price, $8 per foot; located southwest from Cornell's Watch Factory. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, ON North Side, on Temple-st. $1,800.
2-story house and lot on Twenty-seventh-st., near Stewart-av.; a nice place, cheap.
Ellis-av., 40x180, north of Egan; a very choice location at a bargain.
Car Works—10 lots, 4 on Forty-seventh-st. and 6 on Burnside, cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 40x182 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st., east front; $16,000, easy terms.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, near Thirtieth-st.; $8,000, easy terms.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, 30x178 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000.

FOR SALE—24x175 FEET, ON INDIANA-AV., near Sixteenth-st., at a bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE BOULevard lots (near the new depot) left on Humboldt-av. and Sheridan-st. $250 and $300; easy payments. By HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND, subdivided into 45 lots, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-first-st., and very near the station, school, watch factory, &c. This property, if taken soon, can be had at a less price than any possession similar advantages in the southern suburb and will net the purchaser 100 per cent in six months. Title perfect and abstract ready. J. N. WITHERELL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS BETWEEN HARRISON and Polk-sts., near Western-av., at $700 each; easy terms.
Lots on Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, just south of Englewood, at $125 each; only $10 cash and $10 per month, without interest.
Lots on Armitage-av., near Milwaukee-av., at from $250 to $350; easy terms.
Fine grove lots at Englewood. Lots near Cornell Watch Factory; very high ground; $300 each, $100 cash.
Lots at Maywood, four blocks from depot, at from $5 to $10 per foot. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 176 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR INVESTMENT, south of Brighton, at $150 and $200, and near the Boulevard; will show them free of expense; no cash down to parties who wish to build. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS ON NORTH CLARK-st., outside fire limits. 25x160 and 25x200, offered at a bargain; would exchange. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER LOT FOR manufacturing. Central location on West Side. Cheap. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-AV.—100, 200, OR 500X151 feet to an 18 foot alley, between South Park-av. and Vincennes-av.; only $95 per foot, on very easy terms, or $85 per foot, cash, being 50 per cent below what other property in the vicinity is held at. Oakwood-av. is the first street south of city limits, and is the connecting avenue between the two boulevards. There is no location where property is more certain to advance rapidly than this, which, for a few days only, is offered decidedly below its value. Title beyond question. Whoever wishes a sure investment is respectfully requested to look at this property, which, for the price, is without a rival. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-ROAD—A BEAUTIful lot, 53x12? feet to alley, southeast corner of Bowen-av. (an 80 foot street between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.) and Vincennes-av.; price, $3,800; terms $1,500 cash, balance at end of three years, with 8 per cent interest. This is one of the finest corners on the avenue. Title perfect; abstract furnished. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opp. Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—$650; $100 CASH FOR A LOT EAST of Western-av., inside of old city limits. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash av., who will show you the property.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 276 PARK-av., corner Leavitt-st., 26x124 to alley. Only $4,500, one-half on time. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MITCHELL AND HENRY-ST. lots, between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av.; only a few left. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., SOUTH OF NORTH-av., lots at $1,000; easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NEW FRAME dwelling, 11 rooms, modern improvements, with long cheap ground lease; very easy terms. Inquire of owner, at 46 North May-st. A. K. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON VAN BUREN, JACKSON, and Adams-sts., just west of railroad; $750 each. DAVID WILLIAMS, 213 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-AV., NEAR DREXEL boulevard, a two-story frame house, 9 rooms, in good order, lot 25x200. Prices and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—84X83 FEET TO 10-FOOT ALLEY, on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.; will sell in lots of 22 feet each. Also lots near old city limits near horse and steam cars to exchange for residence on South or West Side. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE fire—Marble-front house, and lot, $7,200; also several two-story and basement brick houses, and lots, $5,000 and $6,000 each; $500 down, balance on long time; houses are finished in first-class style; twelve rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, sewerage, &c.; are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and are offered fully 25 per cent below their value. Call and see the above figures. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—20 ACRES ON EGAN-av., near Cotton Manufactory, etc. Will sell 5, 10 or 20 acres. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, Northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-fifth-st., or Douglas's Place, 100 by 172 feet, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,200, NEW COTTAGE AND LOT on Thirty-first-st. Small cash payment, balance in monthly payments to suit. Lot 25x125. By W. W. WATSON, Jr., Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SEVEN SPLENDID NEW COTtages on monthly payments, on South side; house and lot on Michigan-av., near business centre, at a bargain. Also, cheap lots, houses, acre property, and bargains in farms. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 25.

FOR SALE—$3,000—8-ROOM COTTAGE, NEW, lot 22x116, on Peoria-st.; $3,500, 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, lot 25x125, on monthly payments; 2 new cottages, 7 rooms each on Robey-st.; 12 room dwelling on Randolph-st. $7,600; lot on Ashley, near Lincoln, 25x125, $900. Elegant bargains. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—STORE with dwelling above, and lot 25x130, on West Lake, west of Park, $6,500; rents for $81 per month. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle, or of owner, 755 West Lake.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRAble residences and residence property, in South and West Divisions; also some very desirable pieces of property on the boulevards and avenues approaching and adjoining the great south Park.
10 acres fronting on Humboldt boulevard.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT N. W. corner Paulina-st. and Washington-av., for grocery or residence. Apply on premises this week.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, WONDERFUL BARgain, Van Buren-st., 250 feet west of Western av. Only $1,300 if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR SAVINGS BANK. 172x1.5 feet on Arnold-st., southwest corner of Forty-fourth. Only $16 per foot, worth $25. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,900, ONLY ONE LEFT. CHOICE lot, 25x140, Fulton-st., near Oakley. $600 down. Decide at once if you expect it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — $1,500 — ON MONTHLY PAYments—Cottage of 5 rooms, excellent order, fronts Rockwell-st. and Cicero court; lot, 24x120; only $300 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—IF YOU WANT TO see property slaughtered look at 408 Belden-av. house 12 rooms, and 50 foot lot, then come here. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER RESIDENCE, Green-st., near Adams, 12 rooms, modern improvements. Lot 25x125. Only $9,000. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 2-story frame house, stone foundations, all modern improvements; 10 rooms, lot 33x162 to alley; $13,000, one-half cash.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division; lake water, monthly payments. Business site fronting Southwestern-av., cheap for cash. Full abstract, title perfect. Room 1, 79 West Madison-st. C. H. WHITTLESEY.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years a very desirable lot on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st.; lot 40x170 to alley.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE lots on Langley-st. and Egan-av., very desirable for builders. Most of the purchase money can remain 3 or 5 years at 8 per cent.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 100X155, $200 per front foot.
Cass and Indiana-sts., northeast corner, $200 per foot.
Illinois-st., between Rush and Cass, 50 feet south front, $200.
Michigan-st., between Rush and Cass, lot 25x100, north front.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER OF CHICAGO and California-av., for subdivision. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100X130 NORTHWEST CORNER Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.; $90 per foot. WING & FARLIN, 65 East Madison-st., cor. State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 22x125 Washington-st., near Wood. Immediate possession, and in perfect order. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, Northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 586 Mitchell-st., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, &c.; barn-room for 2 horses.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BURLING-ST. AND CENTRE-ST.—11 lots on the northwest corner of Burling and Centre-st.; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot on Desplaines-st., near Monroe. Cheap! cheap! Come and see. W. D. GARRISON, 61 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR MILWAUKEE-AV., on Cortland-st., $400 each, very cheap. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST. AND CENTRE—11 lots on the northeast corner of Halsted-st. and Centre-st.; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—THOSE 2 fine 3-story and basement Milwaukee brick houses, ready for occupancy, on Washington-av., west of Ada-st., in the finest neighborhood on the West Side. A good sacrifice for cash. J. C. McCORD, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X140 ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Fiftieth-st. Cheap for cash, or on easy terms. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL 50 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., for one week. Low price. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., 10 to 12 a. m.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars. Commutation fare 6 cents. Artesian well on the property flowing 250 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 65 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT WOODLAWN STAtion; suitable for subdivision. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,800; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 24 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—NEW HOUSE of 6 rooms, with large lot, for $2,500; only small payment down, balance monthly payments, if preferred. Also, vacant lots; terms to suit; will exchange for city property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EITHER 10, 20, 30, 40 OR 80 ACRES in Sec 19, in Englewood, adjoining South Lynne. Wanted, a cash or part cash offer. Also 175x165 in Lake View opposite the Marine Hospital. This property fronts east on a good street, and adjoins good house, and is near the dummy. Wanted, a cash offer. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, ADJOINING old city limits, accessible by steam cars, commutation for 6 cents, 2 story frame house, with brick basement, with lots 50x125; price $2,850, on easy terms. Apply to WING & FARLIN, 65 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, A CHARMING suburban home, only 20 minutes' drive from Lincoln Park, and near church, school and depot. W. P. JONES, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 10 rooms, at Highland park, 2 acres of ground near depot. Apply to W. O. JAMES, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON SLAUGHtered—Small new cottage, unfinished, and 3 lots; only $850 if taken at once; small payments down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF VERY DESIRAble property West Side, near Central Park and Grand-av.; suitable for subdivision and a good investment. J. O. OSBONE, 275 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — SOUTH OF BRIGHTON, ONE fine acre tract, $1,000 per acre. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at North Evanston. $15 cash and $5 a month until paid for. This is the best savings bank you can find for in one year from to-day these lots will be worth $300. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT LAWNDALE. $350, only 10 left. Near the station. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, THE FINEST lots in town, at low prices and on most favorable terms. Houses to sell and rent. Farms on the C. B. & Q. R. R. at great bargains, suitable to subdivide and place in the market now at 100 per cent profit. Inquire of the owner at 504 State-st., from 10 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS TO SELL CUSTOMERS ON Southwestern-av. and its neighborhood, outside of fire limits; also, lots on North and South Sides, outside of fire limits. H. J. ARNOLD, 124 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS ON AVENUES AT ENGLEwood for cash customers. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY SOME ACRE PROPERTY for subdivision, within the city limits. All cash will be paid for a bargain. Address P. O. Box 193, Chicago.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board. Inquire at second marble front on Fullerton av., half a block west of Lincoln-av., about three blocks west of North Clark-st. cars.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board. 1080 Wabash av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—One large front alcove room with bath room connected. Hot and cold water. At 602 West Adams-st., near Ashland av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board. 177 Twenty-first-st., Nevada Hotel.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT $1 per night can be had at the Westminster European Hotel. 871 Wabash av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 ROOMS, GAS, WAter, and water-closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED AND UNfurnished suites and single rooms. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR, 243 WARREN-AV., consisting of front room, with alcove, and three smaller rooms. Inquire on premises or at 192 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND AN OFfice at 514 Wabash-av., also, a good brick stable for horses, or for storage, or would board a team.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 148 South Clinton-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR with alcove, newly furnished, for gentleman and wife, with or without board. References exchanged. Also other rooms. 453 Wabash av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, ENTIRE FLOOR, 704 West Lake-st. Can inquire 95 South Clinton-st. BURBANK.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS SUITABLE for business. Apply to SALISBURY & HAMILTON, 127½ West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, PANTRY AND WAter handy, $12 per month, at 205 Aberdeen-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS ON MICHIgan-av., unfurnished. Inquire at cigar store 766 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SHOP ROOM, 24x24, AT NO. 67 TWENty-first-st., near Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FEW NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR. DAY boarders wanted. 87 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—AT 752 MICHIGAN-AV., A SECond story furnished front room with alcove. Water in the room. Table board very convenient. Apply from 10 to 2.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY—TWO-story and basement brick house and brick barn, 15 Monroe-st., three blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE family three nice rooms, with water and modern improvements. Apply at 113 Hastings-st., corner of Loomis-st., in rear up-stairs. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEWLY PAINTED AND papered in brick building 25 East Kinzie-st. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Room 16, same building.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, suitable for housekeeping, at 163 Fulton-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, AS CONvenient, in the new building No 298 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BED ROOM AT NO. 80 North Union-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND TWO CLOSETS in new house; rent $25 per month, at 845 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, NEW SIX ROOM cottage on Langley-av., by W. N. WATSON, Jr., Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR AT 63 South Canal-st. Apply on premises. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 2, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 49 West Randolph-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st. in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOM, 15X50, ON SECOND FLOOR, with office room on first floor at 220 East Lake-st., near Franklin. Can furnish light power if desired.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 46 STATE-ST.; good light in front and on side, corner of alley. Apply to HERRINGS & CO.

TO RENT—TWO FINE STORES ON WABASH-av., near Peck Court, also a large light basement 20x70 feet. This is a good location and rent cheap. WARREN KEENEY & CO, 281 Wabash av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 46 WEST Randolph-st. Inquire in the store. E. MEYER.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST. A BASEment 25x70, light and airy. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STABLE AND BARN. Inquire at 153 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE IN THE BRICK building northwest corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.; a good place for dry goods or boot and shoe store. Inquire at 205 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2 BRICK STORES AND DWELLings overhead, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st.; also basement 40x80, well fitted up.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORES, BASEments, lofts and offices in new stone front building 326 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT BARN HALF A block from Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; will stable four horses; water, rain boxes, etc.; coachman's room. Apply at 749 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE OFfices or sleeping rooms in building No. 379 Wabash-av. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS; 2 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

INSTRUCTION.

BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS BY MR. JOSEPH TAYLOR, the Renowned Banjoist, 86 Green-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale, on monthly payments. Inquire at 690 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 NEW HOUSES, 11 ROOMS EACH, near Lincoln Park. Rent moderate; or will sell on small payment down. BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE 3 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or two years, at from $20 to $30 per month, or will sell for monthly payments, and give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 24 South Canal-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1238 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 272 ...-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE OPPOSITE THE Post Office, No. 350 Wabash-av., or rooms to rent. Inquire in the cigar store.

TO RENT—FOR A COUPLE OF MONTHS—Desirable furnished house, South Side. Address No. 17, Secretary's office Board of Trade.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH DWELLING OVER it, No. 22 North Canal-st.; central location. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE DWELLING HOUSE IN town of Lake View; with large garden attached thereto. SCHRADER BROS., 103 West Randolph-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—BUILDING IN REAR, OPPOSITE 287 West Madison-st. Apply at once, on premises.

TO RENT—FOR BOARD OF A YOUNG MAN, cottage house of 4 rooms, pantry, closets and summer kitchen; good neighborhood; on South Morgan-st. Address, stating particulars of family, etc., and where interview may be had, P 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st., cottage of 6 rooms, 605 West Erie-st.

TO RENT—A 10 ROOM HOUSE NEAR Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. The furniture is for sale for less than it cost two months ago. A very unusual opportunity, as the parties wish to leave the city. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., Room 4 from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 14 ROOMS, on Wabash-av., suitable for a first-class boarding house. About $3,000 worth of furniture for sale. Address A 18, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY desire to rent their choice residence of 9 rooms, with all modern improvements; splendidly located; near Twenty second-st., east of Wabash-av., at nominal rent. Furniture new, and for sale, or rent at low valuation. Address N 51, Branch Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT — PLEASANT FURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board for families or single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—FIRST CLASS board by day and week at the old prices, one-quarter block from Randolph-st. car, five minutes' walk from old Court House, with privileges of home.

15 ELDRIDGE COURT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms. Also, first-rate day board.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—TO RENT, ONE front room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4.50 per week. Home-made bread and pastry.

24 ASHLAND-AV.—3 DOORS FROM LAKE-ST., facing Union Park, furnished room, with board for two gentlemen or man and wife; terms moderate.

44 ST JOHN'S PLACE—FURNISHED FRONT room and back parlor, with hall bedroom, to rent with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board, $4.50 per week.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—Nicely furnished front parlor with board, suitable for two gents or man and wife; use of bath. References required.

54 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE of unfurnished front rooms to rent with board. Also furnished rooms for single gents 1½ blocks from Randolph-st.

55 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN find pleasantly furnished room and good board. Small family and no other boarders. Must give good references.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—WANTED A FEW good boarders by the week; and we have room for a number of day boarders. Day board $4 per week.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FINE FRONT parlor with board, for rent, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Good accommodation.

114 NORTH PAULINA-ST. — BOARDERS wanted. A few men can be accommodated with good board at low prices.

132 NORTH UNION-ST., NEAR MILWAUkee-av.—Boarders wanted at reasonable rates. Good rooms and good table.

134 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms with board; hot and cold water. Terms reasonable, references required.

190 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished with or without board; also a single room. Day boarders accommodated.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—with board, handsomely furnished front room. Also accommodations for table boarders.

245 WEST POLK-ST.—PRAIRIE STATE House can accommodate 8 or 10 with board and lodging; also a few day boarders wanted, table first-class.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE room furnished or unfurnished. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

250 WEST MADISON-ST. — NEW AND nicely furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT furnished room, with board; also, single room at moderate rates.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, FINELY-furnished front-room, with board; moderate terms. Also a good barn to let.

289 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR CARPENter—Pleasant front bedroom for gentlemen with or without board. Day boarders wanted. First-class table.

290 SOUTH HALSTED, CORNER OF SEber-st.—A suite of two furnished front rooms with large closets, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, two other pleasant rooms, with board. Private family. References exchanged.

356 FULTON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT (UNfurnished) rooms; also other rooms, furnished; pleasant location, near Park; with or without board.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — A NICE suite of rooms to rent, with board. A few day boarders accommodated.

360 INDIANA-ST., THREE BLOCKS FROM Rush-st. bridge. Will take a few boarders.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — PLEASANT front room, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

471 FULTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, in a private family, two well furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Terms reasonable.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT alcove bed room, furnished, with hot and cold water and closet; with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen on moderate terms.

557 FULTON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find a pleasant room and good board.

584 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR two or four gentlemen; $11 each if two, and $9 each if four. Front room on third floor.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE SUITE OF front rooms with board, on reasonable terms; present occupants going East for summer.

609 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Very nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION Park.—Unfurnished and furnished suites of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by large, fine yard; rooms large and pleasant, and the finest location on the West Side, with first class table.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, nice front parlor, with or without board. Also barn to rent.

683 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with first-class board, for two gents and wives; brick house, modern improvements.

751 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with board for gentlemen; accommodations strictly first-class; references required.

761 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT ELEGANT front room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with board.

763 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THE CORNER of Twenty-second-st.—Day boarders accommodated with first-class board. Also one unfurnished front room to rent, with board. Pay taken in carpets or furniture.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR without board, rooms en suite or single. All modern improvements. Very desirable for families.

1088 WABASH-AV. — A LARGE FURnished front room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

A SUITE, CONSISTING OF A LARGE FRONT room, with alcove bedroom, and a single room, with board, house fronting on Ellis Park ½ block from the cars. Address, this week only, P 89, Tribune office.

AT EVANSTON—ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMIly, near depot, for two single gents, or gent and wife, with first class board. Address T 22, Tribune office.

AVENUE HOUSE — CORNER WABASH-AV. and Twenty-second-st.; fine suite family rooms, single rooms and first class day board.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—123 AND 124 WEST Madison-st.—Pleasant front rooms furnished, with board. Suitable for gentlemen or husband and wife.

MADISON HOUSE—124 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.; $2.50 per day; day board, $5.00 per week; permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, with first-class table, in a private family, residence on one of the avenues, north of Twenty-second-st.; references exchanged. Address A 48, Tribune office.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—HOUSE new, newly furnished; permanent board at reasonable rates; day board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WHY DON'T SOME ORTHODOX FAMily nicely situated and having no boarders advertise for one single gentleman; room, breakfast, and tea; best of references; try me a month; want permanent place. Address G 100, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SEcure, for a permanency, a room, or rooms, without (possibly with) board, in a good locality; a cheerful social surrounding would be preferred. State location, terms, etc. R X B, P. O., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—10 AGENTS WANTED for a valuable new invention. Money to be made. 371 State-st., Room 7.

AGENTS WANTED — NOW IN TOWN AND country; it is the most beautiful, artistic, reliable—in fact the best—atlas ever issued in this country. McCLINTOCK & EMORY, 393 Wabash av.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex on small capital. Samples sent for 25c. A. RAY, 290 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO canvass throughout the city and the West, on new and rapidly selling articles. Address A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE YEARS' LEASE OF FINE marble house, containing 12 rooms, all newly furnished; splendid location for first class boarding house; a bargain to a cash purchaser. Apply at 890 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW LARGE SIZE HERRING safe. HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FRAME WAREhouse, 50x80, at 14 and 16 River-st., containing 30,000 feet of lumber; will be sold cheap, as it must be removed. Apply to KNOWLES, CLAYES & CO., 39 and 41 River-st.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES AND on easy terms: Ready-made cottages by the DERROM BUILDING CO., cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF NEW FURNIture suitable for housekeeping. Call for two days at 285 West Wells-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW DRESSing bureau, washstand, and bedstead for an Empire parlor bedstead. X 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY, A young man of experience. Apply, with reference, at 161 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROCERY CLERK immediately, with references from last employers. E. HANCOCK, 269 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER FOR A WHOLEsale house; must be quick, accurate, and competent; give particulars and references. Address N 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AT 386 WEST Madison-st.; good references required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced bookkeeper. Address, to-day, P 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO UNDERstands the tea trade, to travel in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Liberal arrangement for an experienced man. G. C. COOK & CO.

Trades.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS. Highest wages and steady work. Apply at Brockman & Skinner's, 130 Twenty-second-st., corner State.

WANTED—GRAINER—A GOOD WORKMAN, at 207 LaSalle-st., corner East Adams.

WANTED—TWO PLUMBERS. APPLY AT 449 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painters at the Enterprise Carriage Works, 709 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE MAKER, ONE USED to jobbing preferred, at 79 Douglas-place.

WANTED—2 STAIR BUILDERS AT 192 CENtre-av., rear.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER FOR A FLOURing mill. 21 West Randolph-st., Room 2, 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—100 GOOD SHIP CARPENTERS at Sheboygan, Wis., for THAYER & GREGORY. The highest of wages promptly paid in cash. For information apply at 18 South Franklin-st., V. O. Towing Co.'s Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER AND stock buyer. Apply to J. R. MATTHEWS, Sandwich, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; STEAdy work and good wages, at 57 East Kinzie-st. P. CARCIOTTO.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PANTS MAKERS; ALso, two tailoresses, at 207 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAKERS. None but quick and reliable workmen need apply. BROWN BROTHERS, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD ZINC SPINNER, AT ZINC Roofing and Ornamenting Works, 164 and 166 Chicago-av.

WANTED—2 SNAP-MOULDERS, 2 COREmakers, 2 chippers. FORD MANUFACTURING CO., 59 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RELIABLE ENERGETIC MEN AS canvassers. Call at 96 West Randolph-st. before 9 o'clock in morning and after 4 o'clock in evening.

WANTED—1,500 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS for the Wisconsin Central Company, $2 to $2.25 per day. Plenty of station work at big prices. No money required for fare. Company pay; 2 years' work; in a fine healthy country. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 2 West Madison-st., agents for Hopper, Seymour & Flinn.

WANTED — 2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS; also, 50 sawmill hands; wages $30 per month and board. Apply at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS THORoughly acquainted with school furniture trade, to travel and do outside work. Must be reliable and furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address, stating age, experience, and naming reference. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 109 Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—THREE-QUARTERS OF AN hour's ride from the city, two good men to do general farm work. Call at 187 East Madison-st., from 9 to 12 to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT BOY TO TAKE care of horses, &c., and make himself generally useful about the house. Apply at 69 Warren-av., from 12 to 1 this day.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO SOLICiting job printing. 84 West Lake-st., northwest corner Clinton.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD CARVER and 6 kitchen girls. Apply at 157 and 159 East Madison-st. BURCKY & MILAN.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CANVASSing agents, to canvass in Chicago for the sale of "The Fountain Pump and Fire Extinguisher." A portable pump; light and beautiful; is easily worked; throws a stream fifty feet. Call on CHAS. H. LYON, 66 and 67 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS OF CHARACTER AND ability, to take orders for something new, sells readily at sight; business is permanent and compensation sure and can earn from $10 to $20 per day. Call and examine. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 307 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TEND BAR. Inquire at 74 West Lake-st., between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—A MAN TO CLEAN HARNESS AND men to work on stock, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 414, 416, and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY 200 RAILroad laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, wages $2 per day, fare free. CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE CARPET and dry goods business, of respectable parents, at S. BANDMAN'S, 572 State-st.

WANTED — COMMON MEN WITH SMALL capital in every town and county, to earn $75 per week. Call, RICHARDSON, 137 Third av.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE NORTH western Railroad; good climate, sure pay, company work. 40 sawmill, 10 farm hands, and 10 men for city work. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC MEN as canvassers. Call at 96 West Randolph-st. before 9 o'clock in the morning and after 4 o'clock in the evening.

LOST AND FOUND.

ANY PERSON RETURNING THE BOOKS and papers taken from office No. 147 South Jefferson-st. will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.

LOST—CANE—$5 REWARD FOR RETURN OF ivory-headed Malacca cane, lost in vicinity of Thirty-fifth-st. and Boulevard. Had gold band, marked "Joseph S— from L. A. K." Cane is a memoir, and much prized. Please return to 215 Randolph-st., and receive above reward.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, A russet leather valise from buggy, between Union Park and Twenty-second-st., marked M. D. Tillotson, Chicago. Any one returning same to 733 Madison-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—A FINE COACH DOG WITH BRASS collar. A liberal reward will be paid for him at 55 South Carpenter-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, GOING FROM Halsted-st. to Cottage Grove-av., via Madison and Indiana av. cars, a diamond ear-drop. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at 27 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—AFTER CHRISTMAS, A QUITE LARGE opera glass, with black cover; was lost in the Academy of Music. A liberal reward will be paid for the same, at the drug store, No. 527 Halsted, corner Maxwell-st.

LOST—A DARK BROWN HORSE, WITH A white spot on hind foot, a small cut in his mouth, and hip on one side a little lower; age, 8 to 10 years. Finder will get a good reward at 8 Sampson-st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING MONey and bills on Washington-st., between Franklin-st. and Wabash-av. Please deliver the same at 16 Crosby-st., where the finder will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD—FROM THE SUBscriber, on the 1st, a red and white cow, has scar on left side, and letter S marked on right hip. Above reward will be paid for her return to 835 Indiana-av. H. J. MACFARLAND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old, weight about 700 lbs., black mane and tail, mouth sore from bitting, shod all around, small scar on the nose. Any information will be suitably rewarded. J. A. ROCHE, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TAKEN UP—AT 592 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., a cow, with short horns, color—red and white. The owner can have her by paying charges and for this advertisement.

TAKEN UP—A RED COW. OWNER CAN FIND same at 42 Emmett-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 76 South Canal-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 63 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 11 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CIRCULAR SAW AND stove for a cabinet shop. R. CASSELS, 208 Van Buren-st., cor Franklin, top flat.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND hand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x20, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x15, upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.
One new, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

ROLLING MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Having disposed of the ground upon which the Duquesne Iron Works are built, we offer for sale the machinery contained therein, to be delivered on or before the 1st of September next consisting in part of complete Merchant iron mills, 8, 10, and 16; trains, sheet iron and nail trains, forge of 24 furnaces, with Burden's squeezers, muck rolls, and large steam hammer. Also, nail factory of 28 machines with modern appliances, and spring and axle factories. Apply to or address COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., Sixteenth-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch bore, with boilers and fixtures; also, saw mills and portable engines. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A FIRST-CLASS sash, door, and planing mill; all first-class machines, and must be sold at some price, by W. A. JAMES & Co., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW DEsirous of starting a boarding house wishes to meet a person who will take an interest or assist her in starting. Address L 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $5,000 to join the advertiser in an established wholesale and retail coal and wood business. References exchanged. Address H 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE ALL THE OUTfit for a No. 1 ice cream parlor, and would like to join some one with ready cash enough to advance rent, &c., either gentleman or lady. Address J. HENDERSON, 584 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 12 years' experience in dry goods and groceries, wishes to meet party commencing in any of the above with a view to partnership. Address L 59, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH from $500 to $1,000; business legitimate. Inquire at 148 North Desplaines-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 150 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, CLAIRVOYANT AND business medium, 181 West Adams, corner of Halsted.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40 LOTS, NEAR CITY, FOR improved farm or good land. Balance cash and time. W. S. GARNSON, 44 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE COUNTRY REAL estate for machinery or other personal property. Address Q 52, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR sale in perfect order, at a sacrifice. 552 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS—INSTRUments tuned and repaired; also bought, sold, rented, and stored. Established in 1850. WM. R. PROSSER, 757 Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 804 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; to a good, competent girl good wages and steady place at Blue Island. Address, for 3 days, Y 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small private family where second girl is kept. 538 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GERMAN GIRL to do general housework; good wages paid. Apply at 217 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE WHO UNDERstands making ice cream and ices. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 474 West Lake-st., in morning.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress at 681 West Monroe-st.; wages $4 per week; references required.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OR girl to do cooking and washing for a family of 2 persons; good situation for a steady woman. Inquire at 770 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIVATE boarding house, one to cook and one to do second work; good wages will be paid; Scandinavian or German preferred. 46 North Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be able to cook well; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 9 Eighteenth-st., near the lake.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK, ALSO A GIRL to do general housework; must be German; reasonable wages paid. Inquire at 93 West Washington.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies, hotels and restaurants. 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO WASH dishes in a restaurant. Apply this morning at New England Oyster and Coffee House, 21 West Madison-st. RACE BROS.

WANTED—HOTEL COOK—ALSO DINING room, pantry, laundry, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK AND one to do dining-room work; wages $4. Call at 210½ South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR DINing-room work; good wages to the right person. Apply at 292 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 11 COTTAGE-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 866 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERal housework at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH, IRON, AND ASsist in the dining room. Apply at 2 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK, German or Swede preferred. Apply at 712 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1030 State-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and light work. Apply 549 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do second work, at 162 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, in a small family. Apply at 393 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS, at the City Hotel, corner of Sixteenth and State-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE charge of children, at Hyde Park; references required. 511 Wabash-av., up-stairs, front room.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework, in a private family. A good, steady place, and good wages, at 841 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and wait on table; wages, $3 per week. Apply at 143 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK. GOOD WAGES to one that will suit. Apply to MRS. J. S. HEWSON, 238 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TO GO TO PEORIA, ILL., FOUR first-class tailoresses, accustomed to coat work. Practical workers; wages, $8 and $10. Apply to JOHN H. SCANLAND, 244 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—25 CACTUS BRAID SEWERS, Tuesday, at 355 State-st. E. J. TURNER.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS CLERK IN A candy store. Apply at 291 West Madison-st.

WANTED—3,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city. Those with $5 to $10 may apply to MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT—FOR THE Northwestern Railroad Extension, Menomonee and Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Central, 3,000 more men. Wages from $2 to $2.25; board, $3.50; station, tunnel, and grading work. Also 20 farm and sawmill hands. Free fare. HENRY HJORTH, 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF and manage a business in the city and surrounding country, the best chance ever offered in this city to the right one. Some capital required. Call at 206 West Madison-st.; home, address P. O. Box 4707 New York city.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS, STARCHERS, and lady clothes ironer, at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

FINANCIAL.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEhold effects, on Tuesday, June 4, at 10 a. m., at 1001 State-st.; see auction sale advertisement.

GOOD BUSINESS AND REAL ESTATE PAPER discounted at current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

GOOD COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE papers purchased, and loans negotiated. H. L. CHRISTOPH, 511 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11 Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL EState, at lowest current rates. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 130 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN city or county at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LEND, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $50,000, on real estate in Chicago, or in any of the cities of Illinois, and on Illinois farms, for 5 years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES, GOODS IN warehouse, furniture, or any chattel securities, by M. C. STOREY, Room 63 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

WANTED—$1,500—FOR 3 TO 6 MONTHS, ON property worth $17,000, and rented for $2,500 per year; will pay liberal interest. GEO. W. PARENT, Room 56 Central Union Block.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS. NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on city real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt-edged paper, etc. TAYLOR & SMITH, 408 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED accountant, would invest $800 or more, in some mercantile or manufacturing business. Good references given and required. Would be willing to take an active part in the business. Address 167 Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P O Drawer 882.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 551.

OPENING SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE at 519 South Canal-st., by J. P. DRENDEL, late proprietor of the New York House, East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A $3,000 WORKING INTEREST IN a respectable business, by an experienced party. Address W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND HAND GROCERY FIXtures for a new store. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

WANTED — NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN — A competent man to take a yard of a firm going out of business, in a town of 2,000 inhabitants, 60 miles south of Chicago, where 3 to 4 millions a year can be sold. No other yard in the town, and no yard rent to pay. Call on or address ISAAC McCLUM, Gardner, Ill., or E. W. COLE, 17 Central Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PLATED show case and an ice box. Address Mrs. GLASSON, 730 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GOOD AMERICAN BOY, ONE who resides with his parents preferred. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock. FARRAND MFG CO., 624 Wabash-av.

WANTED—8 OR 10-ROOM DWELLING, OR store underneath, to be moved on the West Side. Will pay cash down. Call at once. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH BOY FROM 15 to 17 years old. Must speak English. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST MONEY in a first-class hardware business. For particulars inquire of SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, a large 2-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, and some wood-working machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain, for cash. Can be seen at 733 State-st.

GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, FIRST-class, for sale, 331 South Halsted; doing strictly cash business; lease runs two years; dated before the fire, consequently low. Party obliged to leave the city.

ON STATE-ST., IN A VERY GOOD BUSINESS locality, the stock and fixtures of a bakery and confectionery establishment doing a good business for sale; the premises with ice cream and restaurant room. Will be rented till May 1, 1873. For terms, apply only to
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

A FIRST-CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, with three billiard tables doing a first-class business. Reason for selling, made enough money to retire from the business. Amount of capital required, from $2,000 to $3,000. Address L 25, Tribune office.

A CORNER GROCERY, FULL STOCK, DOING a strictly cash trade, for sale. Other businesses to attend to. Call at 519 South State-st.

STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE, WITH lease of store; cheap rent and splendid location; good reasons for selling. Call at 714 Washington-av.

$500 WILL BUY HALF OF STOCK, TWO years' lease, and business, now paying over $100 per week profit, at 55 South Carpenter-st.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in stock costing $1,500; business clears $500 monthly, cash. No bonus or further capital required. 36 West Washington-st. Room 4.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—FIFTY THOUSAND EXcellent bld. brick—cleaned, piled, and covered in November last. JONAS HUTCHINSON, 329 Wabash-av.

BRICKS—OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE. CONsignments solicited immediately while the demand is good, money advanced. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, (established 1868) 19 West Lake-st.

200,000 WELL CLEANED OLD BRICK for sale. Inquire on the spot corner Banks and North State-st., or at 12 o'clock, noon, at my office, No. 57 North Clark-st. JOHN A. HUCK.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC and experienced business man. Address B 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANTS—A most reliable and trustworthy young man seeks a situation as clerk or bookkeeper in any capacity where the above is required; New York city references or cash security. Address V 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, as a prescription clerk in a first-class drug store in the city. Address immediately PHARMACON, 110 W. Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 CLOTHing salesman, wholesale or retail; city or country; references given. Address H E M, 82 W. Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARTY AS salesman, who has a thorough knowledge of the fire and burglar-proof safe business; is also an experienced bookkeeper and good correspondent. Address Q 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of business habits as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or clerk in a wholesale house or insurance office; best city and other references. Address M 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by a young man just arrived in the city, who wants to learn a business. Z 49, Tribune office. City references.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALESMAN WISHes an engagement with some Chicago house as stock man, and is willing to travel some of the time; has had 15 years experience in cutlery, guns, and gun materials, has travelled for a number of years West and Northwest. Speaks English and German. Can give A 1 reference. Address, for one week, A. K., care of C. W. & W. G. Dickel, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Fifth-av., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN will be able to devote a portion of his time for the next 3 months, either to book keeping, collecting, or any respectable employment. Please address X 87, Tribune office, if in need of his services.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT architect, builder, and house carpenter, from Kentucky, as superintendent or foreman; has no objections to go a few miles in the country, or to undertake work by day or contract for proprietor. Address L 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A HOTEL or restaurant by a young man; best references given. Address COOK, 445 State-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DETAIL DRAFTSman or foreman with some good contractor, where energy and experience are wanted. Address No. 114 Twenty-ninth-st. GEO. C. MONTEITH.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED tailor as cutter; is a first-class salesman; speaks German and English. Address H 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with a plumber and gasfitter, to learn the trade. Address H 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS—I can obtain the temporary assistance of an able draughtsman, from London, by addressing U 65, Tribune office. Perspectives outlined, colored, designs prepared. Specimen drawings shown. Terms moderate.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER who can give first-class references as to character and workmanship. For information, address W. L. MASON, P. O. Box 166, Jacksonville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GLAZIER; HAVE had four years' experience. Address or call on F. MATTHEWS, 584 Wabash-av.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; good references. Address No. 77 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young man, Swede, who understands the business and is willing to be useful. Apply at 124 Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN just from the old country as coachman and wife as housemaid. A respectable gentleman and lady will be well suited by applying at 126 Star Employment office, Monroe-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, as first-class coachman; is willing and obliging; best city references. Address C 36, Branch Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian who speaks German and French and understands gardening. Apply No. 998 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a young man to take care of horses and drive carriage; good references given if required. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, in a dry goods business, or in other retail business. Address D 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COFFEE ROASTER and spice grinder, having had ten years experience in Chicago, the last four years and a half at the Union Mills. Address 155 Johnson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS meat or pastry cook in a boarding-house or hotel; can be seen at 668 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do cooking in a private family, or would do general housework in a small family; references, if required. Please call or address No. 376 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best city references given if required. Apply at 579 North Halsted-st., in the third block above Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, to do second work or take care of children. Call or address 106 South Boyne-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook; good references. Wanted, two nurse girls to go to Evanston. Mrs. BATES, 28 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN private family. Apply at Mrs. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court. Good seamstress wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work in private family; best city references. 298 Third av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do housework or second work in a small family. Please call at 93 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in small family or private boarding-house; can come well recommended. Call at No. 381 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SIX GIRLS, German, together in three different private families as first and second girls; just from Iowa City; wages $3 and $4. Also chambermaid, aged 22 years, in hotels. Also woman with infant 2 years old, two men in private family without children. All first-class. 126 West Monroe, Star Employment office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL who is a good sewer, to learn dressmaking in all its branches. Address JULIA, 148 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as seamstress in a private family. Apply at 551 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS in families, by the day or week; has sewing machine. Address O 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, IN private families or hotels, by the day or week. Can furnish machine if necessary. Best of references. Apply 331 State-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, stranger in the city, as housekeeper, or to have charge of a gentlemen's club house, or a block where the rooms are rented for sleeping-rooms. Address immediately L 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman as housekeeper; is capable and not afraid of work. Call Tuesday at Woman's Home.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTestant lady as governess for September; has taught five years in a French family in Paris, and several years in this country; can give instructions in Music, French, German and English. Address MISS S., 502 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family. Address R 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS SALESlady, assistant bookkeeper, or to do copying. Would prefer situation in confectionery room. Address LUNETTE, 584 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY FINE SINGLE DRIVER FOR SALE and a good family horse; also some common cheap business horses, three lumber wagons that must be sold. 12 Harmon court, M. C. BRADLY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE GOOD, YOUNG CARriage horse. Apply at 388 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN PENNSYLVANIA road buggy (cost last September $200), for $125 cash. Apply this forenoon, at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House, corner Canal and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW TOP-BUGGY, HARNESS, horse-blanket, lap-blanket, and carriage-cover; have been used but a short time. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, at South Side Distilling Company, foot of Twenty-seventh-st., before 10 o'clock a. m., or after 3 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND HARNESS, sound in every respect; also a light top-wagon, nearly new, which can be bought cheap, or will engage services with above. Address 349 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES; ONE DARK GRAY and the other bay 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and quiet in single or double harness. They are fit for expressing or teaming; the property of a farmer. To be seen at 121 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST TOP BUGGY IN the city; also a fine pair coach horses and several single drivers. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD DUMP carts, with harness to match, for excavating. Apply at Government Goods Depot, cor Sixteenth and Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Dump carts, with harness to match, ready for work, and to be sold cheap. Apply at Government Goods Depot, cor Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—BRICKMAKERS' DUMP CARTS, with harness to match. Cheap and in good order. Apply at Government Goods Depot, cor Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.; Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BLACK PONY, fit for a lady to drive; will be warranted sound and kind in every way. Can be seen at 211 South Halsted-st., any day after 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A PACING horse that has made 2:30. A nice billiard table for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for a good lot. By EDWARD GAY, 483 Fulton-st.

PASTURAGE AT HARLEM, 4 MILES WEST OF city limits. Plenty of shade and good water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE ALL styles of light top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, in fact any kind of a light carriage, at prices lower than any other house in Chicago; all styles of light work made to order, and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, UNFURnished, between Van Buren and Randolph-sts., Halsted-st. and Centre-av.; rent, $10 or $12 per month. Address CONKEY, 278½ Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A nicely furnished bed room and sitting room, in 10 minutes' walk of Tribune office; South Side preferred. Address U 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—APARTMENTS, BY AN intended resident, without board, or, if offer should promise social attractions, with board would be more agreeable. Address, with locality, etc., Q 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, OR ROOM AND board for single gentleman, in respectable locality, within ten minutes' walk Madison Peoria. Address, stating terms, W. P. H., 55 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM on the West Side, for a single gentleman. Address R 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — PARTIES LEAVING the city for 12 months may find a reliable family of two to occupy a furnished residence, at a nominal price, with reference. Address JEFFERSON, care Carrier 88.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, ONE or two rooms for house keeping, by respectable young couple who will pay promptly $20 per month. G 86, Tribune Branch office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—100 FEET FRONT ON STATE-ST., northeast corner of Congress, for a long term of years. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

POLITICAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

and having received the indorsement of a large portion of the public, he doubted if he could, with propriety, and with a proper sense of his responsibility to them, retire from the canvass.

Mr. Garrison Disapproves of Senator Sumner's Late Speech.

BOSTON, June 3.—The following letter has appeared in print:

ROXBURY, June 1.

DEAR MR. SUMNER: I owe it to you to say with all frankness which sober friendship justifies, that I have carefully read your speech in sharp arraignment of the President, and my conviction is that it is ill-judged, ill-timed, and so extravagant in its charges and bitter in its personalities as to neutralize whatever just criticism can be found in it. It will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear. Very many of them are now rallying under the deceptive banner of Liberal Republicanism, but the loyal, liberty-upholding party with which you have hitherto been proved to be identified will peruse it with deep regret, if not with unfeigned astonishment. Certainly you do not represent Massachusetts in this sweeping impeachment. Her Republican people are almost a unit for the re-election of the men whom you attempt to stain with crime and cover with infamy. You cannot separate General Grant from the party which put him in the Presidential chair, and which means to keep him in it if it is possible another term, being satisfied as to his ability integrity and patriotism, and therefore in stigmatizing him as a venal, self seeker, and an unscrupulous usurper, you virtually pronounce it to be equally corrupt and untrustworthy. This you have a right to do, on your own responsibility, if you must, but in so doing you will find yourself for the first time in marked opposition to the sentiments of Massachusetts, as its Senator in Congress and surrounded by allies who have been heretofore your deadliest enemies. Occupying as I do, an outside position, I write this not under party bias and only because I feel constrained in this manner to free my mind as proof of my friendship. Receive it in the spirit which has dictated it.

Faithfully and regretfully yours,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

To Hon. Charles Sumner.

Dennison a Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—The Ohio *State Journal* of to-morrow will contain the following as a double headed editorial: It is not true that Governor Dennison has withdrawn from his candidature for the Vice Presidency. It is true that he has placed in the hands of Mr. Craighead a letter to be read to the Ohio Delegation at Philadelphia, making the conditions of his being presented as a candidate the vigorous support of the Ohio delegation and a fair prospect of his being nominated in their opinion. He expressly declines all complimentary votes. From this it will be seen that the Ohio delegation will determine whether or not Mr. Denison will be presented to the Convention. He leaves the decision with them.

Miscellaneous.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—Senator Trumbull and Governor Brown have both written the Committee that they will be present at the 26th of June Conventions in this city, and address the people.

—A Greeley and Brown Club was organized in this city to-night, composed of over 200 members, all Republicans, and belonging to this city.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

The course of business in financial circles today, was marked by general firmness. although in most departments there was an absence of activity. In the Gold Room, the dealings were on a more extended scale, and the price ranged from 114¼ to 114⅝, the latter the highest point yet reached on the present upward movement. The rise in exchange to-day had a tendency to stiffen gold, and all indications are in favor of a large outflow during the present month. The outflow of gold for this month is variously estimated at $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

were stronger on basis of 109½ for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and 110½ for sight.

GOVERNMENTS.

There was a further advance in Government bonds to-day, and quotations were the highest made since the market commenced to advance. The sharp rise failed to bring out any considerable supply.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

railway and miscellaneous speculation was firmer, with a limited volume of business in the general list. Erie advanced from 63¾ to 66⅜, on an improvement at London. In other shares, Quicksilver advanced from 36 to 38 in the common, and from 46 to 48 in the preferred. Lake Shore advanced to 96¼; Rock Island to 111⅜; Wabash to 76⅞; Northwest common to 75⅞; Pacific to 76, and C., C. & I. C. to 38⅜. Outside of Erie and Wabash the advance for the day may be called ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

MONEY MARKET

was easy early in the day, but became more active in the afternoon, and closed firm at 6 to 7 per cent on call. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104@104⅛; Union Pacific firsts, 92⅞@93⅛; land grants, 81@81⅛; incomes, 86@86⅛.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is moderate, and prices lower for low and medium grades. Choice family grades not offered freely. At the close the market was dull and heavy at a decline. The wheat market is quiet and arrivals limited. Holders are firm, but the advance in freights checks business for export. Millers held off, and the market closed lower and dull. Winter dull and lower.

PORK

rather dull, but firmly held at full prices.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE WHISKEY RING INDICTMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Judges Woodruff and Blatchford to-day announced that both concurred in the opinion that the motions to quash the indictments against the whiskey ring must be denied.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Board of Aldermen has adopted resolutions mourning the loss of James Gordon Bennett; announcing their intention to attend the funeral in a body, and that the flags on the public buildings be placed at half-mast on the day of the obsequies.

THE STRIKES.

The boss coach painters are conceding to the demands of the men. An employing printer today gave notice to his men that hereafter he expected them to work under the Eight-Hour law. Several piano makers, including Haines, have conceded the eight hour system. The tin roofers and cornice makers are expected to be all at work to-morrow or Wednesday, at eight hours. All the clothing houses and a number more marble cutters have adopted the new system. Several stages and car lines have yielded to the demand of the horse-shoers for $3 50 instead of $3 per day. The cabinet makers and upholsterers report a concession of four additional firms. Mr. Steck, the piano maker, was arrested this afternoon in a suit by Conrad Barsch, a workman, for false imprisonment. Barsch was arrested at Steck's instigation for interfering with the workmen of the latter. Bail was given.

THE ELEMENTS.

Damage Caused by Wind and Rain-Storms in Various Parts of the Country.

TAMA CITY, Iowa, June 3.—The great rainstorm on Saturday and Sunday has washed away the railroad track near Belle Plaine for nearly one mile. Four bridges are gone, and the delay is thirty-six hours thus far. The railroad company are doing all they possibly can, having 300 men at work. The damage is quite large, and travel is done under many difficulties, especially for through passengers to the Philadelphia Convention, of which there are a large number.

There are no Greeleyites in this county worth enumerating.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 3.—One of the heaviest rain-storms ever known in Central Illinois fell on Saturday night. The storm was accompanied by a wonderful and magnificent electric display. For hours the rain poured down in torrents, and the heavens were luminous with electricity. It is estimated that nearly or quite seven inches of rain fell in the space of a few hours, swelling the streams to an extraordinary height, and many bridges were washed away. The bridges of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railway, which spanned Big Sandy Creek, in Scott County, and Apple Creek, in Green County, were swept away by the flood. No trains have passed through over that road since Saturday night, in consequence of its bridges and culverts being destroyed by the high water. The Sangamon River is out of its banks, and it is reported doing immense damage to farms in its bottom lands.

PEORIA, Ill., June 3.—This section was visited with one of the most severe storms it has known for years, on Saturday evening. The streets and cellars in many places were flooded, and considerable damage was done to trees and fences. The warehouse of Nusbaum & Co. was struck by lightning, and slightly injured. It is feared the crops were damaged to some extent.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Passengers and railroad employes, who arrived here from the East, yesterday and to-day, report an unprecedented rainfall on Saturday night in Central Illinois, covering an area from the Wabash to Kaskaskia Rivers, and from the Toledo & Wabash to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Thousands of acres are submerged, streams have overflowed their banks, railroad tracks are inundated, and crops, fences, trees, &c. swept away. A report from Winchester, on the St. Louis, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad, says some five hundred yards of track near that place washed away. At Bunker Hill, a few miles east of here, over eight inches of water fell. It is believed that immense damage has been done to the crops, farm improvements, and railroads throughout the above-named district, but no detailed accounts are yet received.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—On Thursday evening, May 30, a severe storm swept over this part of the country, doing considerable damage to property, and causing the death of one man and wounding several others in a circus in this place that evening. Three actors of the Queen City Circus were severely wounded, one having an arm broken, the other has a shoulder dislocated, and the third received a severe contusion on the head.

On the same night, at Foster's saw-mill, about ten miles from this place, a large tree was blown down across a shanty, in which Mr. Davis, who was supplying logs for the mill, was temporarily staying, wounding Mr. Davis and two others, who are not expected to recover. At Colgrange, near Leighton, in this county, the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Felton was struck by lightning, and burned. Mrs. Felton was away on a visit, and no lives were lost. Great damage is done to timber throughout the country, and also to outbuildings.

Heavy Defalcation in Boston.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A Boston despatch says that, on Saturday afternoon, William H. Wadleigh, a discount clerk in the Merchants' National Bank, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $87,000 in United States bonds. Wadleigh was arrested and held for trial, in default of bail. His defalcation was the result of [illegible].

WASHINGTON.

Carpenter and Logan Reply to Sumner and Schurz.

Report of the Committee on the Kansas Senatorial Case.

The Tax and Tariff Bill as Agreed Upon by the Conference Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARPENTER AND LOGAN REPLY TO SUMNER AND SCHURZ.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Administration had its day in court to-day, the orators being Senators Carpenter and Logan. The Wisconsin Senator occupied three hours in his effort. He had a very fair and somewhat of a partisan audience. One unlucky spectator, said to be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from a "Down East" State, became so uproariously excited and enthusiastic over Carpenter's opening remarks that it became necessary to remove him. They could not finish their task and took him from the hallowed precincts, where, in suspiciously thick accents, he had proclaimed that Grant and the Constitution were a bully team. With a glass of cold tea on his desk, supplemented by numerous volumes of *Globes*, Carpenter, in his own inimitable manner, proceeded to demolish Sumner and Schurz, and to defend the President and his Administration from the recent assaults of these obstreperous Senators. His effort demonstrated that he had read the speeches of these Senators in a careful manner and he endeavored to reply to their statements logically, and to meet their assertions point by point. The effect of his puerile attempts at wit by his unparliamentary personalities and by his blasphemous perversion of Scriptural quotations to suit his convenience, with regard to the French arms affair, are the most astonishing part of his address. This he stated to be the principle of International law, that, if neutrals sold arms to belligerents, the provisions of that law only were violated, if preference were given to one over another. In such cases it is generally conceded that if the Alabama claims are to be settled on this principle this Government can never realize one cent from that quarter. Sumner was not present during the speech, and so the Wisconsin Senator took an unlimited license in referring to the absentee. Schurz, who was present, endeavored to question Carpenter as to his statements on the law governing the sale of arms, but the latter would admit of no interference. Logan, who followed Carpenter, and who continued the balance of the afternoon session, was evidently so well pleased by the reception which had been given his speech on Saturday that he thought it advisable to repeat that effort, for a repetition was all that it was. The zeal that he manifested both in defending the Administration and in defaming the Senators with whom he has lately been in close communion and sympathy, was simply the zeal of a proselyte who is determined in the enthusiasm of his conversion to make amends for the lateness of his convictions. When he halted, Chandler prompted him, and as he progressed Morton would nod approvingly, and Conkling and Edmunds whispered words of encouragement in his ear, where he has shown such dire vengeance for the twelve months last past.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

The House passed a bill, to-day, to remove the political disabilities of A. V. P. Nicholson and James M. Quarles, of Tennessee; the former a Senator and the latter a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress.

RENOMINATION RECEPTION.

The President gave a renomination reception at the White House, to-day, because of the large number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention now in the city, who desired to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate before giving him their votes for a second term. The delegates were from all parts of the country, from as far West as Minnesota and South as Alabama; they were severally accompanied by their Senators and Representatives. The most of these delegates, either through their Senators or Representatives, or else in person, gave the President to understand that they could scarcely restrain their impatience until the day for the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention arrived, so great was their desire to vote for him. As to the second place on the ticket, however, there is more indecision. The Southern delegates are severally for Senator Wilson, while those from the West appear to have no particular choice.

ANDY JOHNSON AND THE BUELL RECORDS.

Ex-President Johnson arrived here this morning to testify with reference to the missing Buell records before the House Committee on Military Affairs. His examination lasted about two hours, and, according to his statement, it was unimportant, and no additional light was thrown upon the subject under investigation. Mr. Johnson says that the records were never in his possession; that they never came under his eye; that if there were anything in them which will be injurious to him, or in any way concerned him discreditably, he was never informed of it, and he said he does not believe that the records contained anything injurious to his reputation while Military Governor of Tennessee. He says, what everybody is already aware of, that General Buell and himself had a certain disagreement, and that General Buell published a statement with reference to it, but the statement was made long before the Court of Inquiry was held, and was never, to his knowledge, incorporated in any report, but was published through the newspapers. Mr. Johnson will remain here several days, and will probably be recalled before the Committee.

THE EX-PRESIDENT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

His rooms were crowded with visitors during the evening, composed mainly of his old friends here and the Democratic members of Congress. For the first time in his life, on application of a newspaper reporter, he refused to be interviewed, and would give no idea as to whom he preferred for President. He said, however, that the whole State of Tennessee was, as he termed it, negatively for Greeley; that is, that the State, with the exception of perhaps the negro vote, was against Grant. He said the speech of Mr. Sumner was blazing through the South,—the general inquiry on the lines of travel being, between persons? "Have you read Mr. Sumner's speech." He says it must be regarded as one of the most powerful political documents lately given to the public.

The Senate passed a bill to-day providing that Missouri shall be divided into two Judicial Districts; the Eastern District Court to be held at St Louis, and the Western at Jefferson. When the usual provisions incidental to the establishment of new Courts are made the bill needs only the President's signature to go into effect.

KANSAS SENATORIAL BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

On behalf of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Senator Logan this evening submitted the report in the Senatorial election case, stating that the testimony before the Committee did affect Senator Pomeroy, while it was insufficient, without further investigation, to convict Caldwell of the charges of bribery and corruption. Mr. Logan did not ask that the Committee might be empowered to prosecute this inquiry further, but simply asked that it might be discharged, a motion which goes over till tomorrow for action. In view of the fact that parties of the highest prominence in Kansas have urged that the Committee visit that State to complete this investigation, and of the consideration this request has received, it may be safely concluded that it is intended to stop further investigation, and whitewash that which has appeared as against these Senators.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The tax on spirits, as agreed on by the Conference Committee, goes into effect the 1st of August. Other wines and liquors, from whatever substance, containing an infusion of spirits, are taxed 10 cents per pint or quart bottle. The uniform tax on tobacco goes into effect July 1. Tobacco and snuff, in export bonded warehouse shall within six months from to-day be withdrawn upon payment of the tax or be forfeited to the United States. The tax on matches expires Aug. 1, and all stamp taxes in Schedule B, Section 170, of the act of July 30, 1864, except that on bank checks, drafts, or orders, are repealed on Oct. 1.

NAVY SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the House resolution, states that $12,675,857 has been paid into the Treasury from sales of property by the officers of the Navy Department since the 30th of May, 1865. All the moneys are credited to specific appropriations, and might be used according to the terms of the appropriation on requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, but in no case were the moneys so deposited subject to the order or draft of the officer making the deposit.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tariff and Tax bill have agreed on their report. They place wiskey at 70 cents, which covers everything except the ten cent stamp on the barrel for the rectifier, and fix the uniform tax at 20 cents on tobacco.

THE INDIANS.

A despatch from General Howard states that, at a council held with the Mexicans, Poppagoes, Pimos, and Apaches, a peace has been agreed upon, the Indians agreeing to stop further raids, and aid General Crook in capturing incorrigible Indians. General Howard says that success now appears sure.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Ex-President Johnson arrived here to-day in obedience to the summons of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and appeared before that Committee this afternoon. He testified that General Buell had published some statement in the character of a defence, a notice of which he had seen, but was never able to procure a full copy of it. In this statement he had mentioned his name in connection with the defence of Nashville. There was no personal quarrel between him and General Buell, but merely a difference of opinion as to the propriety of the evacuation of that city. Johnson said that from subsequent events his own judgment was shown to be correct. Therefore, if his name was mentioned in the record of the Buell Military Commission, alleged to have been removed from the War Department, it must have been to his credit. The Commission was held before he came to Washington to take his seat as Vice President, and after he became President he never thought of the subject of the records, nor did he know they were lost until he saw publications to that effect in the newspapers. When the ex-Vice President came out of the committee-room he was invited by a member of the House to visit the Hall of Representatives, but declined. Numerous members of both parties gathered around him, shook hands and entered into conversation with him.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

TERRITORIAL BILLS

Mr. NYE called up several bills relating to the Territories, which were passed.

STEAM PRESSURE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi River. Passed.

NOTICE OF A SPEECH.

Mr. CHANDLER. I give notice that an early day I shall attempt to vindicate the memory of a personal friend, Edwin M. Stanton, from foul aspersions cast on it on this floor. I knew deceased during the most of his life. I honor his memory, and shall attempt to vindicate it.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill came up.

CARPENTER'S REPLY TO SCHURZ.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it indefinitely, and yielded the floor to Mr. CARPENTER, who addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Schurz's criticism on the report of the Committee on the sales of arms to France. He said that the Senate had been proceeding quietly with public business, when the preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. Sumner in relation to the sale of arms came on the Senate like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. As soon as that preamble and resolution were read, every friend of the Administration saw that a full investigation was necessary, and the resolution could have been passed in ten minutes, but Mr. Sumner, by insisting on the preamble forced on the Senate a debate of two weeks; though, at the end of the debate he became ashamed of the preamble, and voted to lay it on the table. Mr. Carpenter had extracts from the *Globe*, read to show that he had declared himself in favor of the fullest and most searching investigation, and that every Senator subsequently placed on the Committee voted for the investigation. He argued from the manner in which the Committee proceeded, that the investigation was fair, full, and complete therefore he said, when the Senator from Massachusetts denounced the report of the Committee as a white-washing report, he violated all decencies of parliamentary life, and all truth that should guide, and govern, and control a gentleman. It was apparent from the first, however; and the subsequent course of the Senator from Massachusetts had shown that his object was not to have a full and fair investigation of the arms sale but to make a deliberate, premeditated, malicious assault on the Administration, without regard to truth or justice. In reviewing the course of the investigation Mr. Carpenter read Mr. Sumner's statement in his protest against being called as a witness, that, under the circumstances, he would willingly submit not only his conduct in this matter but the conduct of his whole public life to the closest scrutiny, and congratulated him on his singularly virtuous conditions, saying that never before or since the lowly Nazarene walked beneath the palms of Palestine had a man appeared on earth except the Senator from Massachusetts who could say every act, Every letter, every idle word of past life meets my approbation. (Laughter.)

At this point an enthusiastic gentleman in the gallery applauded loudly, and forcibly resisted an attempt of the doorkeeper to put him out, protesting that it was in violation of the Constitution.

Passing to Mr. Schurz's speech, reviewing the report of the Arms Committee, Mr. Carpenter said the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) was clearly a philosopher, and came within the Scotchman's definition of a metaphysical philosopher—one who talks about what nobody understands, and what, apparently, he does not understand himself. Fortunately, the most brilliant discourse, most striking rhetoric, if not founded on fact or reason, could not make a revolution in this country, and the Senator from Missouri ought not to fail to consider this, because what he aimed at was nothing less than revolution. That Senator had drawn a doleful picture our present condition, and saw that the report of the Arms Committee indicated an unhealthy atmosphere, and certainly the atmosphere here did seem very offensive to the Senator's nostrils, especially since his return from the pure air of Cincinnati, where not an office seeker went, and where, of those who did go, not one would hold an office for forty years. (Laughter.) The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had also expressed great fear for the liberties of the country, because the Arms Committee, composed of lawyers, had endorsed a soldier's construction of the law. Indeed, the Senator is exceedingly hard on the soldier, and on all who served this country in the late war; but I apprehend no dangers from that source. My fear for the perpetuity of our institutions does not rest on the blunders of honest, blunt soldiers. It is not by these that the liberties of nations are overthrown, but by the efforts of artful, intriguing rascals who have gained the public ear; artful, designing Jesuits who have swept away the foundations of free institutions, while pretending to defend and maintain them. The liberties of Rome were not struck down by the military usurpations of Cæsar but were finally overcome by the artful intrigues of Augustus Cæsar. If our liberties ever go down they will go under the manipulation of a set of designing and artful men who stand out as models of Republicanism purer than their followers.

Mr. Carpenter then made a long legal argument in reply to Mr. Schurz's argument from Friday, and in defence of the report of the Arms Committee.

He maintained, as before, that there was no violation of law, and no wrong of any kind in the sales of arms, and against Schurz's opinion that they were in violation of international law he put the reported opinion of Bismarck that they were not.

In reply to Mr. Sumner, Mr. CARPENTER then spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: This debate, which was commenced by the Senator from Massachusetts on Friday, and continued by the Senator from Missouri Friday night, was not introduced here for the purpose of discussing the question of the sale of arms. The subject was first introduced into the Senate for mere clap-trap and party purposes. It was not to investigate facts. I say the whole history of the transaction fairly justifies that statement. It was to prejudice the Administration, disseminate calumny and falsehood throughout the country to injure the renomination of General Grant, which it was feared by a few of his personal enemies was certain to come, and the debate has followed here from the Senator from Massachusetts, and, partially, in precisely the same spirit. The Senator from Massachusetts has been a long time in public life; he has been, for many years, associated with those measures which have finally triumphed, and ripened into success in the enfranchisement of 400,000 of colored people in this country. He has long been respected by many, and for many years by all right minded Union citizens, but it has happened with him, as it has happened with many men, that the constant fumes of praise from all sources, public and private, daily and hourly burning incense under his nostrils, has turned his head, and he no longer seems to be capable of investigating any question apart from himself. He has long been, as it is reported, not only the admirer but the imitator of Burke, and it is safe to say that, in preparing this great philippic, he had before him the effort of Burke in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. That was a remarkable effort on the part of Burke, remarkable, principally, for its malice and meanness, and induced this composition as applicable to it. Some poet said, speaking of the connection of Burke with that case:

"Oft have we wondered that on Irish ground
No poisonous reptile has ere yet been found.
Revealed, the secret stands of Nature's work:
She saved her venom to create a Burke."

Well, Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts, like all other imitators, has imitated, as they always do, the vices and not the excellencies of the masters. The speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, delivered on Friday, surpasses the effort of Burke in the impeachment of Warren Hastings in meanness and malignity, as far as it falls short of it in grandeur and eloquence. There is not of record, there is not in the English language, such an instance of exaggeration—exaggeration mounting up to the full measure of misrepresentation and calumny—as that speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator from Massachusetts asserts that it has been turned into a military headquarters. I suppose that is the reason why the Senators from Massachusetts go there. (Laughter.) This single charge furnishes an opportunity to show the monstrous exaggeration of that Senator's speech. What are the facts? The President has, to-day, in the White House, in various employments, three army officers. General Babcock, as Major of the Engineer Corps, is assigned, under an act of Congress, to discharge the duties of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, has his rooms at the White House, and occasionally assists the President. Generals Dent and Porter are Aides-de-Camp on the staff of General Sherman. They were friends and members of the military family of General Grant during the war. They admire him, they love him as men who have served with him, and the General of the army not needing their services in this piping time of peace, having help enough without them, has simply lent them to the President. They go to the President's house and assist him as his Secretaries, without one cent additional pay, and if they were not doing that they would be in the War Department doing nothing. That is all there is of military employes around the White House. Andrew Johnson had four army officers detailed for his assistance at the White House and War Department, and the White House, as well as the residence of Secretary Seward, were patrolled by sentinels day and night; but, when Grant succeeded Johnson, he issued an order dismissing all these sentinels from service at the White House and at the War Department, and in all other public places, immediately on getting possession of the Government; he ordered away all the troops that were stationed about Washington, and not a company of soldiers is on duty now near the Capitol. Here let me say that this speech of the Senator from Massachusetts is not to be estimated as you would estimate a speech thrown off in the heat of an extempore debate. This wrath was carefully distilled; this speech comprised in it an immense expense of midnight toil; it was written,—it was printed in pamphlet form long before it came into the Senate. It was read by the Senator when printed in slips at his desk. Not a word, therefore, of that careless kind which we are charitably disposed towards in the part of debate. Here is a deliberate arrangement, and what is here is either deliberate truth or deliberate falsehood—one or the other. When he alleges, as he does here, that to the dishonor of the Civil Service, and in total disregard of precedent, the President surrounded himself with officers of the army and substituted military forms for civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff, the Senator from Massachusetts revised, corrected, printed, published, and sent to the world deliberate truth or deliberate falsehood—which? Was there no precedent for his being served by a few clerks who were willing to serve him without pay, for mere personal affection? Had not Andrew Johnson had four army officers detailed for service in the White House? Had not Andrew Johnson been surrounded with servitude, and the whole city put in the position almost of a fort or a fortification, and, in all the complaints that were made against Andrew Johnson, did any man charge him with violating the law in having his House protected at night by sentinels? Was there any complaint made upon the ground that three or four army officers were serving him in the capacity of clerks at the White House? If there was I never heard of it; and yet we know that in that heated and angry time those men who opposed Andrew Johnson were not chary in the charges they brought against him, and yet such things were never laid to his charge; and yet, as I have shown, instead of what has been done and is now being done being without a precedent, it is less in every respect than was done during the entire administration of Mr. Johnson without criticism from anybody whatever. But, again, there is a charge that the Executive Mansion has assumed a character of a military headquarters; that the President has substituted military forms for those of civil life. I take it to be the duty of this Senate; I take it to be the duty of members of the other House; I take it to be the duty of all lovers of justice, who reside for a portion of the year in Washington, and know the facts, to bear testimony to the American people whether this arraignment of the President's merits is a truth or a falsehood. Senators, how has the White House been made to assume the character of a military headquarters? Do you encounter any sentinel at the door? Do you see any orderly on the stairs? Do you see a gun, or a musket, or a shoulder-strap in the White House, from top to bottom? Not one. The whole charge is as baseless as a dream.

Then comes the Senator to the great crime of nepotism and receiving of gifts. Well, I do not propose to waste much time on either of these subjects. Nepotism is pretty large space, and would include a good many of us in its just application. I am not aware that it is any worse for a man to procure his brother to be appointed to some place, if he is fit for it, than it is to procure a particular friend of his to be appointed to a place, because he is a friend. In principle, there is no difference between the two cases. It may be that, if we were exercising that romantic Spartan simplicity of manner which will come after the millenium, when the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Missouri will be installed at the White House, some such thing might be attempted; but, really, in truth, and in the practical course of business in this country, this thing is a little too fine to desire or deserve serious attention. Receiving gifts! What is there in that? Simply this. The whole subject is the spontaneous testimony of the American people to the niggardly compensation paid by our Government for public service. Our people felt, when the war closed, when their hearts were warm and their gratitude was bubbling up toward those men who had saved the nation, its honor, its material prosperity and wealth, all established by their efforts and by their blood, that the salaries fixed by law were inadequate, and a shameful compensation, and citizens spontaneously raised a fund for General McClellan; they raised a fund for General Sherman, raised funds for other officers, which they all accepted, not with anybody's censure, not in the dark, not under concealment, but open presentment by Commissioners who waited upon these distinguished officers and made the gifts with the applause of the press and people. The same thing was done with General Grant. It was while he was an officer of the army, Commanding General, that these presents were made and received. Now the Senator from Massachusetts, to give point to it, says that he has rewarded these gift-makers by appointments. A man who makes so villainous a charge as that ought to have some proof for it. The Senator has given us none. He says that men have been appointed who had joined in making up the funds and presents to these officers, and perhaps to General Grant. That does not sustain the charge made by the Senator from Massachusetts in the spirit which it is made. In order to sustain that charge, if that speech of his is true, he says, "General Grant has not merely conferred office on men who happen to have been subscribers to a fund to buy a house for him, or buy a house for General McClean or General Sherman, but he has done it for a consideration. One thing has moved the other." Now where is the proof of any such thing. Who believes it? I do not hesitate to declare my belief that there is not a man in this Chamber who believes one word of it.

The next serious arraignment of the President is the great war he prosecuted against Hayti. I do not propose to go extensively through the San Domingo performance again. We had it fully before the Senate in secret session and in open session. The Senator labored to show that the President had, for a long time, been levying war on the Republic of Hayti. Now, is that really so, or is there a little exaggeration about that too? Is that subject to the same deduction and discount you have to make in regard to the White House having been turned into a fort. Not a soldier marched, not a gun was fired, not a pocket pistol was drawn from its socket. Only one sky rocket discharged from a man-of-war. (Laughter.) But, sir what was that great war upon Hayti, when it was financially ciphered on the investigation, and the ultimate facts became known? The only acts ever done by the naval officer which could be tortured into the prosecution of war, was the firing from the deck of man-of-war in the waters near the Haytien Island. What is the charge against the President? Why, that he usurped the war power of this nation when he fired that sky-rocket. (Laughter.) You cannot fire a sky-rocket from a man-of-war in the Indian Ocean, nor in Liverpool nor anywhere on the globe, without a previous act of Congress specifying just when the sky-rocket shall be fired, which way it shall be fired, how much material shall be in it, and what shall be the design of the firing; and if you do not so provide, and if any naval officer somewhere shall, no matter for what purpose, send up into space one blue sky-rocket, the President of the United States, who never even saw the sky-rocket, is chargeable with having usurped the war power of the nation, and levied a war for several months. There are a great many things that might be said, but such a subject is best dropped without saying anything more about it. I do not believe the people of this country will quite think General Grant made a war for several months that nobody ever heard of, and in which not even a pocket-pistol was discharged. But the most remarkable part of the Senator's speech remains to be considered. I think the people as they take this malicious arraignment and read it may ease their patience, but they will probably hold their gravity until they come down to the place where the Senator of Massachusetts arraigns the President of the United States for egotism and self-pretension and a quarrelsome turn of mind. Mr. President, if the people of the United States could see these men as we see them daily in official and social intercourse; if they could be acquainted, as we are, with their incomings and outgoings and their ordinary and daily life, the people would then see the joke to a degree which they never can comprehend without such intimate knowledge. Sir, go up to the White House any day or any evening, and you see the President of the United States, a mild, gentle mannered gentleman, accessible to the highest, lowest, richest, poorest, blackest, or whitest, citizen of the United States, and at any time, any hour of the day, to all men who call on him. Sweet as summer, never referring to his achievements in the war. Turn from that picture to the lofty and prancing Senator from Massachusetts, who has just passed out of the chamber "Laughin," and then imagine that Senator in all his pride of circumstances rising here with a prepared oration, and arraigning General Grant for the egotism and pretension, also for a quarreler—some turn of mind. Mr. Carpenter next spoke of the charge against the President of quarrelling, and said: "Mr. President, it is one of the commonest but by no means the greatest error into which the Senator from Massachusetts has fallen, that he identifies himself so completely with the members that he is not at all certain whether he it part of the universe or the universe is part of him. (Laughter.) He asserts here that when the President quarrels with him (of course that is what he means, he did not mention himself, but he never means any but himself, and when he was speaking of the President quarreling) he meant the great quarrel that the President has been made the victim of, and has partially and quietly submitted to ever since the Senator from Massachusetts turned his wrath upon him and determined to have a quarrel with him. He says such a quarrel jars the harmony of the universe. Well, well; the Senator from Massachusetts might be jarred a great deal more than he has been, and the universe not take the slightest notice of it. (Laughter.) (Owing to the lateness of the hour we were obliged to cut off Mr. Carpenter's remarks at this point.)

Mr. Logan followed. He again denounced Mr. Sumners attack as slanderous and indignant, and without just foundation. The argument of Mr. Sumner that Grant having been educated as a military man, could not be a successful civilian, was an argument that no one was fit to be a legislative or executive officer of the Government unless he had been educated expressly for that purpose, like Mr. Sumner himself. That doctrine might do for Massachusetts, but Grant's old soldiers and the common people of the country would not appreciate it. Senator Sumner had been before the country as a statesman, and what had he accomplished compared with what Grant had done? Mr. Logan thought it was correct to say that the statute book bore fewer measures originated by Mr. Sumner than by any other man claiming to be a statesman. The fact was that his statesmanship and greatness consisted in high sounding phrases, long drawn out sentences, and quotations from old books. His history and achievements were mere glittering generalities, while the "Tanner of Galena" had written his history in blood, and it would be read as long as men read anything. Mr. Sumner had charged the President with helping his relations, as if it were a crime; but the fact was that he (Mr Logan) was responsible for some of the appointments charged upon President Grant, and the President himself had appointed only a few of his relatives. His father had been appointed Postmaster by President Johnson, and when Grant became President, and his aged father, tottering on the verge of the grave, asked to be allowed to retain the office that gave him support in his old age, what man with a palpitating heart in his bosom could resist such appeal, except perhaps the Senator from Massachusetts. Then there was a brother in law of Mrs. Grant in an important office in New Orleans, but he, it was reported, was to resign. The charge that the President had paid for gifts with appointments to office was basely false. It was true that the President had accepted a few gifts, but was it wrong for a man who had done such great things for his country to accept gifts from his grateful countrymen? The charge of muddling our foreign relations was unfounded. There was no muddle with Spain, or Russia, or Cuba, and if there was any with England, the Senator from Massachusetts was primarily responsible for it. The statement of Mr. Sumner, that Secretary Stanton had told him that Grant could not govern this country, was false, and he (Mr. Logan) could prove it so. Mr. Sumner had stated further that, when he asked Mr. Stanton why, if he distrusted Grant, he had spoken in favor of his election, the latter replying that he had spoken for the Republican party, but had not mentioned Grant's name.

Mr. Logan here read extracts from Stanton's speeches in the campaign of 1868, made at Cleveland, at Philadelphia and in New York, in which he repeatedly eulogized Grant by name, saying that the safety of the county was due to Grant; that it was an honor to vote for Grant; that the mistakes and mismanagement charged upon the Republican party were no reproach to Grant, because he was in the field when they were made, if made at all, and that the large attendance at a meeting he was addressing signified that the people had given judgment in favor of Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. CONKLING then read a long extract from a speech made by Mr. Stanton at Steubenville on the 24th of September, 1868, in which he mentioned Grant's name repeatedly, and said of him: "His capacity and integrity for civil administration were equally manifest in the vast territory in which he operated."

The Senate took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference, submitted report on the Tariff bill, which was read and laid over.

Mr LOGAN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported the testimony in the case of Senator Pomeroy's election, and says they have ascertained no facts to sustain the charges of bribery and corruption made against him. The Committee has not undertaken the investigation into Mr. Caldwell's case for want of time. They ask to be discharged from its farther consideration.

The report was ordered printed.

Mr. KELLOGG submitted a resolution restricting debate on the Appropriation bill. Objected to and went over.

A large number of Private Claim bills were passed, including one for the relief of Connecticut and other States, and one for the payment of awards by the Southern Claims Commission, and one allowing Theodore Adams $60,242 for the construction of mortar boats for General Fremont. The amount was reduced from $113,740, the original claim.

Mr. CONKLING, having been informed by Mr. Blair that he did not allude to him in some remarks on Saturday evening, in reference to the Steamboat bill, withdrew what he then said.

Mr. BLAIR followed with a statement that his remarks intended no allusion to the New York Senator.

The bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transit on railroads, was tabled—23 to 13.

The Senate being without a quorum, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making LaCrosse, Wis., a port of delivery. Passed.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate bill granting right of way to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Referred to the Conference Committee.

Senate bill for the sale of the Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas. Referred.

Senate bill to pay Elbridge Gerry, of Colorado, $7,650 for loss of stock taken by Sioux Indians. Amended by increasing the amount to $13,200 and passed.

Senate bill to quiet the title to lands of settlers on lands of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company. Left on the Speaker's table.

Senate bill to settle claims of the Pottowattamie Indians in Michigan and Indiana. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Senate bill confirming to the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, lands granted for a railroad in Iowa, from Davenport via Iowa City to Council Bluffs. Rejected—Yeas, 93; nays, 58, less than two-thirds in the majority.

RECESS.

The House then took a recess until 3 p. m, in expectation that the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill would then be ready to report.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House reassembled at 3 p. m.

Mr. COBURN, from the Military Committee, reported back the Senate bill to repeal so much of Section 6 of the Army Appropriation bill for 1870 as prohibits the promotion in the staff department of the army. Passed with amendments.

CLAIM AGENTS.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that attorneys or claim agents before Congress or the Departments, shall file affidavits that neither they nor others shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in a claim, or any agreement for compensation except such as they shall specify, and which shall not exceed 10 per cent of the amount of the claim.

Mr. PETERS said the bill had some very objectionable features, and might not pass.

The bill was rejected—yeas, 70; nays, 94.

THE STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to restore the office of Director of the Bureau of Statistics, and to extend his duties. The bill was rejected—86 to 61—not being two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the Bankrupt act, extending it to the insurrectionary States from 1871. Passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Conference report on the Tariff bill not being ready to be reported, and there being no pressing business before the House for action, the House adjourned.

THE TREATY.

More Inquiries Made in the English Parliament—Proposed Address to the Queen to Withdraw from Arbitration.

LONDON, June 3.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone apologized for not being able to make a definite statement with regard to the negotiations with the United States, as he had promised the House. The postponement of the day of adjournment by the American Senate, rendered a full explanation impossible. As for the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington he would assure the members that it did not leave the subject of direct claims, present or future, open for misunderstanding hereafter, and in this view Mr. Schenck, American Minister, coincided. He gave an account of the preceding negotiations, and said that the suggestion was made that England would draft an additional article whereby she was to make certain agreements for the future, and the United States was to undertake not to press indirect claims. This suggestion was accepted and acted on. The difficulty which had since arisen did not touch the main point.

Disraeli called attention to the fact that the Premier had omitted to state whether arbitration was to proceed on the 15th instant.

Gladstone replied that this date has been kept carefully in view in the negotiations.

Mr. Horsman put the following question: Has the Government any reason to suppose that the United States Government is inclined to withdraw from Secretary Fish's position, that concession from England must precede any settlement?

Mr. Gladstone replied: The understanding is that the United States make no claim touching indirect damages at Geneva. These words Her Majesty's Government believe bear but one meaning, and in that Mr. Schenck agrees with us.

Mr. Osborne considered that the explanations amounted to nothing. The House and country were not satisfied. He hoped a distinct declaration would be extorted from the Government; that unless the indirect claims were full, fairly, and immediately withdrawn, Great Britain would refuse to proceed with arbitration. (Cheers.)

Bouverie said he had heard the statement of the Premier with alarm. He hoped the Government would not accept Mr. Schenck's verbal assurance.

Viscount Bury gave notice that he should move an address to the Queen, similar to that of Earl Russell in the House of Lords, for the withdrawal of Great Britain from arbitration, unless indirect claims were abandoned by the United States.

Mr. Wyndham inquired whether care had been taken that indirect claims should not be raised.

Mr. Otway said they had been warned of the danger of fresh engagements with the United States, and he wanted to know whether any new engagements had been made or accepted by the Government.

G. B. Gregory begged to know if the Government had the assurance of the American Minister, Schenck, in writing. To the latter question Gladstone answered no. He added that the honorable member seemed to think that some price had been paid the United States for withdrawing the claims. This impression was erroneous. He explained at some length the word consideration; which he admitted was used in the supplemental article, but the consideration was a covenant between the two nations for the future, and was reciprocal. He declined to discuss the question of pressing the withdrawal of indirect claims while negotiations were still in progress to obviate the necessity.

In the House of Lords, Granville also made a statement with regard to the condition of the negotiations with Washington. Communications, he said, continued to be exchanged, but without result, and it was impossible to predict what the result would be. The Lawyers of the Crown had concluded that there was no difference of opinion between the two nations touching the withdrawal of indirect claims. The only point in dispute was as to engagements for the future. He was aware of the difficulties of the moment, and hoped they would be overcome. Earl Russell said that the time had come when plain words were desirable, and he gave notice that he should to-morrow press his motion for an address to the Queen for the withdrawal of Great Britain from arbitration.

Lord Cairns denounced the supplemental article as pregnant with danger.

Lord Westbury was severe on the Government for sheltering themselves under the Crown Lawyers.

In the course of the evening the Marquis of Hertford inquired whether it was true that the band of the Grenadier Guards had been ordered to the United States to attend the Boston jubilee.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that such orders had been issued with the sanction of the Queen and Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Richmond.

Hertford declared that a more irregular proceeding had never been sanctioned.

Granville defended the act, saying it was proper to show the good-will of the country toward America while the treaty was hanging in the balance. England had only emulated Russia, Austria, Prussia, and other powers in similar acts of courtesy.

OBITUARY.

Charles Lever, the Novelist.

Charles Lever, the well known Irish novelist, whose death is reported by cable, was born at Dublin, Aug. 31, 1806. He studied for the medical profession, first at Trinity College, Dublin, then on the Continent, took his degree at Gottingen, and was attached to the British Legation at Brussels as physician. This post he resigned to take the editorship of the *Dublin University Magazine*, a place which he filled for some years. He resigned it about 1849 and went to Florence, where he has since resided as Consul.

The best known of Lever's many successful books is "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon." Among the others of a similar character, may be mentioned "Jack Hinton, the Guardsman," "Tom Burke, of Ours," "Maurice Tierney, the Soldier of Fortune," "Con Cregan," and "Harry Lorrequer." Each of these books was pervaded by a reckless, rollicking, devil-may-care spirit of Irish humor. "Mickey Free" is probably the best known and best drawn of his characters of this class. His other well known works were "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Arthur Templeton," "Davenport Dunn," "Roland Cashel," and "The Knight of Gwynne,"—probably the best of them all. Of late years he has rested his reputation almost entirely on his contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*, articles of a political, social, and literary character, over the signature of "Cornelius O'Dowd," which attracted much attention. Lever did not excel in analysis of character, but was happy as a descriptive writer, possessed of a boundless fund of humor, a close observer of men and manners, and a novelist who never permitted the interest or action of his story to flag for a moment. His latest work—"Lord Kilgobbin"—has just been published, and in its preface he alluded in touching terms to his approaching end, premonitions of which seem to have fastened themselves firmly upon his mind.

Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Premier of Ontario, who has just died at Cornwall, Canada, aged about 65, was one of the most eminent politicians of the Dominion. In early life he was very poor, but by study and hard work achieved success at the bar, entered politics, and became, with the Hon. George Brown, the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, and the great rival of Sir John A. Macdonald. He served as Speaker of Parliament, led the Opposition for many years, and was Attorney General and leader of the Government in 1864-5. On the occasion of the union of the Provinces, he became Premier of the Administration in Ontario. He was the "father of the Canadian Parliament," the next oldest member being Sir John A. Macdonald. As a speaker he was bitterly personal, but unusually successful on the stump. He was an accomplished politician, keen and reckless, a distinguished parliamentarian, and a cool and clever party leader. He was at heart favorable to American institutions. Mr. Macdonald leaves a family and a very large fortune.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 3.—Hon. Ben. J. Stanton, a lawyer of distinction, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and eight years a member of Congress from that State, died suddenly at his residence in this city last night, of paralysis of the nervous centres. He would have been 63 years of age to-morrow.

A $35,000 BURGLARY.

A Tide of Crime Sweeping Over the West Division—Utter Demoralization of the Second Precinct Police Force—A West Madison Street Jewelry Store Robbed of $35,000 Worth of Goods—Other Burglaries.

If something is not speedily done to check the tide of crime that is sweeping over the West Division, that side of the city will soon lose the increase in trade and population which it gained by the fire. The alarming frequency of burglaries and other kinds of outrages within its boundaries will unquestionably result in compelling certain classes of business men, and those who keep articles of great value in their residences, to remove to other portions of the city, where they will receive that protection from the authorities to which they are entitled. At the present time West Siders are dependent almost entirely upon their own watchfulness and resources, in case of danger, to save themselves from the daily and nightly depredations of gangs of lawless characters that have been driven into their midst within the past few months. The people, no doubt, are not generally aware that the police force of the West Division is not the body it ought to be, and would be, under other circumstances. It is not the policy of the present manager of the Police Department to call public attention to the utter absence of tact and management in the Second Precinct. His particular pet is in command of it. Only those whose business brings them in contact with members of the force can give any idea of the loose manner in which it is conducted. The fault, however, does not lie with those who receive orders, but with him who gives them, as his inexperience renders him incapable of judging of the value of his own commands. Since acquiring power he has not performed a single act that would tend to increase the efficiency of his men, or decrease the amount of crime in his district. The people are beginning to observe and talk about this matter, and it would not surprise those who understand the state of feeling on the West Side to hear of a demand being made upon the Board of Police that some active, intelligent man, who thoroughly understands a policeman's duties, and possesses sufficient courage, both moral and physical, to perform them, be placed in command of the Second Precinct. That the present incumbent is not fit to occupy such a responsible position, his own friends freely acknowledge. His acquaintance with the duties of a patrolman, even, is limited, and his decision of character is so poorly developed that he can be moved in this or that direction at the inclination of the man who made him Captain. In the event of a heavy robbery, or any other sensational crime occurring in his district, he has not the most remote idea what course to pursue. In order to impress the public with the belief that no larcenies or robberies are being committed in his precinct, he has given his station-keepers orders not to give reporters any information about these crimes unless the perpetrators have been arrested. This order was issued owing to the fact that, for some weeks previous, the newspapers teemed with accounts of crimes of this character, wherein no arrests, and no attempts to make arrests (except in the cases of a sergeant at the Twelfth Street Station and two officers at the Madison Street Station) were made. Criminals have not been slow to take the Captain's measure, and profit by his inexperience.

The above statement of the true condition of affairs on the West Side derives additional significance from the fact that, since Friday evening, three burglaries and two attempts to commit burglaries have occurred within an eighth of a mile of Captain French's own station. One of these burglaries ranks among the heaviest that have ever been committed in the city. On Saturday night last, the jewelry store of C. A. Morse, No. 223 West Madison street, near the corner of Peoria, was locked up at the usual hour. The proprietor and his clerks, before departing to their homes, took the usual precaution of removing the valuable stock from the windows and showcases and placing it in a brick vault at the rear end of the store. The door of the vault was then securely bolted and barred. During the night some persons' operating beneath the house, dug away the earth upon which one wall of the vault rested, and forced out a sufficient quantity of the bricks to cause a hole large enough for a man to crawl through into the vault. The silverware and jewelry was then removed, and the burglars crawled out through the same hole and escaped. The value of the goods stolen is estimated as high as $35,000. It must be something near that figure, as the store is entirely cleaned out of silverware, watches, and ornaments, nothing being left but the clocks. A strange circumstance connected with the robbery is that on Sunday morning one of Mr. Morse's employes entered the store and removed some articles from the vaults, without discovering that nearly everything that had been placed in it on the previous evening had been taken away. He noticed that some boxes had been left in a very strange position, but came to the conclusion that this was due to the hurry of the clerks. After getting what he wanted, he locked the door of the vault, went away, and the burglary was not discovered until yesterday morning, when the criminals had about thirty hours the start of those who were sent in search of them.

The building in which the jewelry store is situated is a frame one, and is hardly suited to that business, owing to the manner of its construction. There is nothing to prevent a burglar from crawling under it any time, as there is a wide space between it and the next building on the east. The spaces between the posts upon which it rests had not been filled up, and there was no necessity to do any digging on the outside to get under the house. The perpetrators of the burglary must have known that the vault was built very loosely, as they began work upon it at a point where success was certain in an hour at the farthest. All they did was to tunnel under a portion of the wall and floor and knock down enough of each to give them entrance. This could have been done without making noise loud enough to be heard upon the street.

The other burglaries to which reference has been made are as follows:

On Friday evening, while the hail storm was at its height, the jewelry store of Roddin & Hamilton, on Madison street, near Morgan, was broken into by thieves. Just as they were about commencing to remove the goods, some of the clerks in the establishment entered by the front door to take shelter from the elements, and the burglars were scared off. The manner in which they had effected entrance was afterwards discovered.

The hardware store of E. Greenwold, No. 51 West Randolph street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, between 2 and 3 o'clock. Five revolvers and table cutlery valued at $110 were taken. By removing a window at the rear end, the thieves succeeded in getting into the store.

On Sunday morning some boys broke into the bakery of E. Jacobs, No. 50 West Randolph. They were caught coming out by a member of Pinkerton's force, and had in their possession whatever of value could be found in the store.

An attempt to rob the dry goods store No. 56 West Randolph street was made on Sunday morning. There was nothing taken, however.

Taken as a whole, this is a criminal record that Captain French may well be ashamed of, as he is personally responsible for the presence of burglars in the West Division.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE ACADEMY.

The unusual circumstance of a disappointment by the Aimee Troupe was sufficient to reduce the attendance materially last night. The unavoidable detention of Mr. Zaulig, the orchestra conductor, necessitated a change of programme, "La Perichole" being substituted for "Les Brigands." The result was a remarkable instance of the importance of the man who wields the baton. On the occasion of its former production, "La Perichole" was given superbly in the choruses and instrumental effects, while the simple fact that there was no competent person to assume the directorship last night sufficed to render the performance very bad in these respects. In opera bouffe, above all others, so much depends upon a thorough understanding and agreement with reference to the musical unities, that uncertainty amounts to glaring imperfection, and the effect is discord and jumble. So it was last night, and though Aimee labored heroically to set matters right, they would persist in going wrong. Enough could be perceived from out the chaos of confusion to establish the fact that Berton, the new tenor, is a valuable acquisition to the company. His voice is of a rich, ringing *timbre*, and he handles it like an artist. In action he is not the equal of Noe, chiefly, it may be presumed, because his experience has been confined to the grand opera, and he seems hardly to catch the true spirit of the Offenbachian school; but what he lacks in dramatic capacity he fully atones for in musical quality, and we may expect to derive much satisfaction from his superior vocalism before the week is over. Even Aimee's indescribable witchery could not redeem "La Perichole" from the unfortunate disabilities of the occasion, though in her solo numbers, such as the letter song, the tipsy act, "Hoop la!" etc., she was fully her own captivating self. To-night "Les Brigands" will be given, and, as the missing leader is certain to be on hand in time to insure a thorough rehearsal, a thoroughly good performance, such as we know by experience the company is capable of, may be expected.

FOREPAUGH'S SHOW.

The monster aggregation with which Adam Forepaugh hopes to achieve fame and fortune, opened its Chicago season with an immense attendance yesterday afternoon and evening, at the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets. In respect of admitting people to an immense canvas-covered space, sufficient, it is estimated, to admit of dress parade by five regiments in line, and in exhibiting an almost endless variety of interesting objects for a single price of admission, Mr. Forepaugh is entitled to great credit, and amply deserves the success which he seems certain to achieve. He has certainly organized a tremendous show, which combines a very good circus performance, an interesting museum and aviary, and a large collection of animals, some of the latter being great rarities. It is an entertainment worthy of patronage on account of its zoological attractions alone, the arrangement being such that persons opposed to a circus on principle need not be brought in contact with that department, although a ticket admits the holder to the entire show. It remains all the week, giving performances afternoon and evening.

A NEW DRAMATIC COMBINATION,

consisting of some of the leading members of the Wyndham Company, together with other excellent artists, and with Mr. S. Genese as business manager, has been formed, and next week will start on a professional tour, Milwaukee being the first point. It is called the Sidney Cowell Combination that talented and popular young lady being the directress, and George Giddens the stage manager. In short, Polly Eccles and Sam Gerridge are to "run the machine." Of the members of the Wyndham Company who have withdrawn in order to enter the new combination are Miss Sidney Cowell, Miss Florence Cowell, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Mamie Russell, Mr. Giddens, and Mr. Allerton, and in addition to these are Miss Grace Rawlinson, from Niblo's, New York; Frank Knight, late of the Rankin Comedy Company; and Clarence Jones, late of Wood's Museum. The lightest of comedies and bright farces will be the line of action to be pursued by the company, which certainly embraces superior talent, and should succeed handsomely.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Wyndham Company continues on the even tenor of its way, playing to moderate houses, not as full as the high character of their entertainments deserve. "Mephisto's Mission" gave Miss Goodall an opportunity last evening to present herself in three characters, all of which were taken very nicely, and Miss Cowell got in a pretty song. "Ours" was played with the popular cast of characters which was common at the former presentations. The same bill to-night.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Blanche De Bar, John Dillon, and Mr. and Mrs. Selden Irwin were the attractions of this house last night, in the comedy entitled "Unequal Match." Miss De Bar and Dillon took the principal parts, Miss De Bar being as engaging and sprightly as ever, and Dillon the same comical genius he always has been. Mrs. Irwin appeared in the farce "In and Out of Place." The attendance was good considering the inducements elsewhere.

NIXON'S HIPPODROME.

The popularity of this circus does not diminish, the change of programme every week making the performance novel and attractive all the time. The "thrilling ascension trapeze act" by Miss Geraldine and Mr. Leopold was given for the first time last evening. The young lady is shot up to the trapeze where she is caught by the gentleman hanging head downward from the bar. Then they go through evolutions with wonderful ease and rapidity.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

One of the best bills of the season is offered by Arlington's Company this week. Charley Howard, in the farce "Old Jeff at Home," made a hit. It is a fine bit of character acting, and the same is true of the rest of the programme. There is plenty of fun in it all, and the show as a whole is excellent.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

These colored singers from Nashville, Tenn., from a Missionary School there, astonish everybody both by the sweetness of their voices and the correctness and skill of their singing. But the great charm is in the rendering of the old slave songs as none but the freedmen themselves could do. You are taken down among the cabins of the olden time, or into the camp meetings, or rude chapels of the plantations, and you are made to feel the power that music had to comfort or to soothe or lift those oppressed souls, for the hour above their weariness and the memory of their hardships.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Interesting Railroad Case Decided—Duties of Passengers—An Old Suit Against the City Revived—Arraignment of Criminals—Bankruptcy Proceedings.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

DUTIES OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

Harvey W. Davis having sued the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to recover for personal injuries, it became necessary for the Court (Judge Tree) to distinguish between the rights of passenger and carrier. Mr. Davis claimed that, on the 8th day of October, 1869, being a passenger upon the train of the Company, from East Aurora to Earlville, he was thrown off the car by its sudden jerking, at a point named Bristol. The plaintiff stated that his lower left jaw-bone was twice broken, eight teeth were knocked out, the bones below and above his left eye were fractured, the lower lid of the left eye near the nose was wounded, bruised, and cut, and the eye itself so badly hurt that there was loss of sight.

The jury, under the exemplification of law given by Judge Tree, found the railroad company not guilty. By the statement of law given by Judge Tree, the duties of railroad companies and passengers are defined. As to railroad companies, it is their duty to safely carry persons who have paid their fares to their places of destination, the passenger not being held to extraordinary care, but only the exercise of such care and conduct as careful and prudent men would exercise in like circumstances. So if the Company in the case at bar was guilty of greater negligence than plaintiff, then the Company would be responsible, and, in estimating damages under this rule, if the plaintiff was entitled to recover, there might be considered matters concerning the loss of time, etc., as well as the actual injuries suffered.

But if the train upon which plaintiff got was a fast train, not stopping at the station at which he desired to leave, but that, for the purpose of allowing time to get off, the conductor stopped or slackened speed (for his accommodation), then it was his duty to be cognizant of the facts, and any injury resulting to him would be at his own risk; wherefore, if he received the injuries while he was in the act of jumping from the train while it was in motion, the Company would not be responsible. So if plaintiff received the injuries by being thrown from the platform of a car in motion, by reason of a sudden jerking of a car, caused by a curve in the track, the curve being necessary for the conduct of the business of the Company, he being voluntarily upon the platform, then the defendant would not be liable, for if he was guilty of negligence which contributed to his injury, he can only recover from defendant in case it had been guilty of much higher degree of or gross negligence. It is careless or negligent for a person to stand upon a platform of a car of a train in motion if there be standing or sitting room within the cars which he may occupy. So if defendant fell and was injured by reason of being voluntarily upon the platform of a car or train, upon which there was room for him to sit or stand within a car, then the defendant could not be held responsible, for if, after paying his fare to the conductor of a train, he voluntarily passed to the front platform of the car, although there was room for him to sit or stand within a car, he did this at his own risk.

NEW SUITS.

Ellen N. Cook, as the heir at law of James M. Hutchinson, lately of California, asks partition between herself and other Hutchinsons, as well as two other heirs, of part of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, 39 north, range 14 east.

—An action on the case was commenced by James C. King against Allen C. Story, Homer Galpin (Deputy Sheriff), and Martin O'Conner, in which the damages are laid at $15,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

AN OLD CITY CASE ON TRIAL—THE SAY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

There is on trial before Judge Rogers an action commenced by Thomas H. Rogers, in December, 1869, against the City of Chicago. The plaintiff alleged that on the 1st day of November, 1869, he was walking with due care over a cross-walk of planks laid over a ditch on West Kinzie street, between Rucker and Ann streets, which, being out of repair, he was precipitated into the ditch, to his personal injury; to compensate him for which he demanded $5,000. At the November term, 1870, the jury awarded him $25. A new trial being thereafter granted, at the March term, 1871, $768 was awarded as damages. From this award, as confirmed by the Court in refusing to grant a new trial and entering up judgment, the city by its proper officer appealed to the Court of last resort. The opinion and mandate of that Court was duly entered of record, the opinion having been written by Justice Walker. The question raised upon the record was this: The jury retired to consider its verdict, with leave to seal its verdict, and return and meet the Court on the following morning, but, before the Judge and left the Court-room or his seat on the bench, he was informed by the officer having charge of the jury that a verdict had been agreed upon. Thereupon that body was brought in and delivered an open verdict, in presence of the Court and plaintiff's attorney, but in the absence of defendant's counsel. The jury was discharged. The Court having adjourned before verdict was rendered, the Court holds it was error to receive it. "The agreement was that the verdict should be sealed, and it was violated by receiving an open verdict. Again, the bill of exceptions shows the Court had adjourned, and the Court had no power to receive any verdict until it was again convened. This being true, the Court below should have granted a new trial." The mandate reversed the decree for the causes stated, wherefore the present (third) trial.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

The prisoners in the County Jail accused of crime by the Grand Jury, which held its adjourned session last week, were yesterday arraigned. There were fifty-seven of them. These parties represented forty-six indictments. A majority of them were young men, and of the majority, the larger portion were almost children. They answered to crimes as follows: Larceny, 23; burglary, 16; horse stealing, 8; robbery, 2; assaults to kill, 2; assault with deadly weapon, 1; assault to do bodily injury, 1; riot, 2; murder, 1; cheating, 2; pocket picking, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1. The most noticeable cases were those of Louisa A. Boyce, charged with the murder of her paramour, Culver H. Johnson; Abraham Goldsmidt, charged with receiving stolen goods, the same which Police Captain Hickey did not produce in response to an order of Court; and Tip Farrell, charged with picking a pocket. Each of these parties pleaded not guilty. Only three persons had more than one indictment brought against them. In neither of these cases were the offences alleged at above two. Only eight pleaded guilty. Trials commence to-day.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

New proceedings have been instituted as follows:

George F. Clark, of Galesburg; involuntary proceedings instituted by Joseph Capps & Sons, of New York. Ira A. Lount and Charles W. Lount, of Serena, LaSalle County; involuntary proceedings commenced by Hamlin, Hale & Co., of Chicago. H. Reiner, of Moline, Rock Island County. Henry Kellogg, of Chicago. R. P. Sage and E. W. Aldrich, of Galesburg; involuntary proceeding upon petition of E. S. Jaffrey & Co., of New York.

THE COUNTY COURT.

ADMINISTRATION.

Of the estate of William M. Avery, James M. Morris was appointed to administer, under bond of $17,000.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

RACINE VS. EVANSTON.

EVANSTON, June 3.—The first game of the series between the Racine College nine and the University nine was played to-day, and resulted in a victory for the Racine boys, the score standing 20 to 17 in favor of Racine. The Racine nine displayed crack fielding and batting, when we consider the material and make-up of the nine, for they evidently possess some of the finest amateur players in the West. They did fine batting in the ninth inning. The Evanston nine played a fair game in the field, but were weak at the bat. In the ninth inning, however, they did some very fine batting—not sufficient, however, to capture the trophy. It is needless to say the game was below the average for first-class amateur nines. The next game, we understand, will be played at Racine College, Saturday, June 8, when, we trust, the nines will both show to better advantage.

CITY ITEMS.

A regular meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held at Ulrich's Hotel last evening. The resignation of S. J. Medill, as President, was received, and Mr. Norman T. Gassette was elected to fill the vacancy. The remaining officers are expected to resign within a few days, when Mr. Gassette will be given absolute authority in the conduct of the new park and selection of a professional nine for next season. His great success as President of the old White Stocking Club is sufficient assurance that the new association will be well taken care of.

—The Ætnas will hold a regular meeting this evening, at No. 39 Randolph street. Delinquent members will be expelled unless the amount of their dues is forthcoming at this meeting.

—The Keystones yesterday defeated the Stars by a score of 22 to 13.

—The Eckfords defeated the Dolly Vardens by a score of 27 to 17 in seven innings.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE MUTUALS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A base ball game between the Mutuals, of this city, and the Mansfields, of Middletown, Conn., resulted as follows:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mutuals	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—6
Mansfields	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4

THE TRIGGER.

STEEL PIGEONS FOR SHOOTING MATCHES.

From the London Standard.

The ostensible object of pigeon shooting, as carried on by the various clubs, is to keep the hand of the sportsman in form during the close season, so that his skill as a shot may not suffer for want of practice during the months when legitimate sport is unobtainable, and with this end in view it has of late years made rapid strides in public favor; but at the same time it has objectionable phases, which cause many sportsmen to stand aloof from it,—one being the enormous expense attending a day's pigeon shooting, and the other the wholesale slaughter of birds from traps. This latter objection is, perhaps, the more serious and more difficult to overcome, it being necessary, in order that it may be of any use as a practice, to have the object to be shot at upon the wing. Mr. G. G. Bussey, a gentleman interested in guns and shooting, has for some time past had his attention directed to this matter, and the result is the perfection of mechanical appliances which will afford unlimited sport at a comparatively small cost, without the use of live birds, thus removing the two obstacles to gun practice at this season of the year. The invention, which is called the "gyro pigeon," consists of a steel fan, in the form of the toy known as the aerial top, which rises from a rotary motion given to it by a spring. The invention was lately exhibited and tested at the Museum of Firearms, Ryelane, Peckham; and, to judge from its performance on that occasion, it is likely to save the lives of many pigeons of the future, so far as the gun is concerned; for, although the *penchant* for taking life may in some cases tell against it, the *argumentum ad crumenam* is always strong, and will, doubtless, have its effect. The cost of the "gyro," with all its fittings, sufficient for 600 shots, is, in the first instance, £3; but after this first cost the expense is even more trifling, eighteen pence being the price of a dozen fans, which are sufficient for six dozen shots that is, assuming that the person shooting has sufficient skill not only to hit his bird nearly every time, but to pour the entire charge into it so as absolutely to shatter the steel. The "gyro" in its flight exhibits innumerable vagaries, going off with the steady flight of a pigeon, resting on the wing like a hawk, or darting swiftly forward in a straight line like a snipe, thus affording the very best practice for the education of the hand and eye of the shooter. Upon these grounds, and upon the ground of humanity, the invention deserves to succeed. An evidence of the manner in which it is likely to be appreciated is to be found in the fact that a "Gyro" Shooting Club has already been formed.

BILLIARDS.

A CARD FROM PARKER.

MONDAY, June 3, 1872.—HENRY RHINES, Esq., *Dear Sir*: In reply to your answer to my challenge—all satisfactory and will name Monday, July 1, 1872, the time to play the match, and name Mike Honnohan as the party to make all necessary arrangements, such as securing hall, printing, etc. Yours respectfully, FRANK PARKER.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Public School Affairs

The Council Committee on Schools met at the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon, to consider matters referred to them for examination and report. There were present Aldermen Daggy and Sherwood. They first took up the resolution of Alderman McGenniss, requesting them to open negotiations with H. I. Dickey, with the view of affecting an exchange of lots owned by the city, fronting east on Third avenue, for lots owned by him fronting west on same avenue, for school purposes. They agreed to report that, in their opinion, a school-house should be built near the corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, and, it not being advisable to build on the ground now owned by the city on account of the prospective opening of Dearborn street, recommended the passage of the resolution. It was decided to defer action in relation to the school houses on Western avenue, near Harrison street, and Wentworth avenue near Thirty-third street until after the Appropriation bill was considered by the Council. The Committee then adjourned.

Will of the Late Mr. Wadsworth.

The Hartford *Courant* has the following: "The will of the late Tertius Wadsworth has just been admitted to probate, and has upon it $150 worth of stamps, the value of the estate being represented at $300,000. It is dated Nov. 3, 1867, and appoints E. S. Julius and Philip Wadsworth executors. After providing that his wife shall have the use of the house and place in Hartford, the horses, furniture, etc., and $400 a year during her life, the testator gives to his son Julius [illegible], in addition to the notes given up to him amounting to over $100,000; to Tertius W. all notes which have been held against him and all that has been paid for him, amounting altogether to over [illegible],000; and the residue is equally divided into four parts and distributed to Julius, Tertius W., Philip and Elisha S. Wadsworth."

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 3.

Time.	*Ther.*	*Bar.*	*Wind.*	*Rain.*
Night preceding.	53° F	.....	....	Tot[illegible]
7:00 a. m.	59	29.22	E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	67	29.22	N. E. g.	.8
7:00 p. m.	63	29.19	E. g.	

Everything.

J. M. Richards, Esq., ex-President of the Board of Trade, returned home, yesterday, from a [illegible] years' trip around the world.

—The Cook County Woman's Suffrage Society will hold a meeting at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, at No. 884 Michigan avenue.

—A meeting of the Directors and Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Club, will take place, this evening, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

—Several pails of butter were found under a sidewalk by a Madison Street Station policeman yesterday, and taken to the office of the custodian of stolen property, where they await an owner.

—There will be a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Chicago this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the office of Fred W. Peck, Room 5, Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle streets. Important business is to be attended to.

—The Oratorio Society gave a "street pageant" last evening. The members of the chorus were conveyed from the West Side to the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church in eight omnibuses for the purpose of rehearsing the oratorio of "The Messiah," which is to be produced this evening.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, received ten bids for furnishing the city with [illegible] iron water pipes, from 4 to 36 inches in diameter. They arrived from New Jersey, Philadelphia, Easton, Pa., Pittsburgh, Columbus, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

—The *Evening Post*, with its usual accuracy, writes up an obituary notice of Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald, in which it describes him as Premier of Canada, and the author of the successful passage of the Washington Treaty. The *Post* must have been thinking of Sir John A. Macdonald.

—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a young Norwegian named Charles Schumacher committed suicide by hanging himself to the stair-case of his boarding house, No. 51 Meagher street. He had been living in this country but two months, and, since his arrival, had been without work or money. His poverty caused him to take his life.

—Professor Carlo Tiesset, late pianist of the Ole Bull Troupe, and his brother Eugene Tiesset, the Chicago tenor, sailed for France on the 1st of June, per steamer Peretre. Whilst at Paris, the brothers intend to remodel their Quartette Concert Troupe, and will travel with it over England, France, Italy, and perhaps Germany, returning to Chicago in about three years.

—The monster elephant Romeo, now with Forepaugh's great show, is the same old fellow that made things "lively" along South Clark street while he was a member of a circus organization located on Alex. White's lot on Washington street, between the Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Building, some ten years ago. He has killed four keepers in his day—the last one being Stewart Craven. He is now in a rather dilapidated condition, resembling a miniature mountain of mud more than a living animal.

—The ladies of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop, invite their friends to a strawberry festival and fair, beginning this evening and continuing through Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. The fair and festival is for the benefit of the church, and no pains have been spared by the ladies to insure a pleasant and enjoyable time to all who will favor them with their presence.

—General Webster, Assessor of Internal Revenue, who returned yesterday from Washington, states that he had not heard of his resignation when in Washington, nor of that of Marshal Campbell. The latter is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia. It is rumored that Deputy Collector Ayres stands a show for the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. McLean, if Civil Service rules entitling him or somebody else the office to it.

—The portrait by Stuart, of the Father of his Country, presented to the City by Gideon Nye, for many years American Consul at Canton, China, arrived here yesterday, with a consignment of tea, through Gurdon S. Hubbard. The sea voyage, or exposure to damp, has somewhat marred the painting, changing the black coat to a garment of Confederate grey. [illegible] lips or some equally reliable artist will have to be called in to repair the injury. The portrait is at present at the Mayor's office.

—The Board of Public Works granted the following building permits yesterday: Mrs. E. [illegible], two story and basement brick, [illegible] on Indiana avenue, north of Thirty-sixth street; Fred. Lehrkind, two-story and basement brick, 21x40 feet, No. 404 Tyler street; Henry [illegible], three-story and basement brick, [illegible] feet, No. 271 West Madison; Bernard Denvir, two-story and basement brick, 25x60 feet, No. [illegible] nal street; J. B. Weir, four-story and basement stone front, 20x80 feet, No. 24 South Clark; [illegible] Walker, four-story and basement stone front, [illegible] 150 feet, No. 208 Lake street; Fleming & [illegible], two-story and basement brick, 22x38 feet, No. [illegible] West Adams street; Fleming & Wilson, two-story and basement brick, 22x38 feet, No. [illegible] street.

—Delegates from various German societies met on Sunday in the Odd Fellows' Hall, and resolved that all books contributed or sent by Committee from Germany to the German [illegible] Chicago, be delivered to the German Library Society, to be transferred to the Free Public Library of Chicago. These books are now in [illegible] Messrs. Kühlhoeltz and Dyrenfurth, who [illegible] the action of the meeting, on the ground that the books were intended as a nucleus for a German American Library, which they want independent of the Free Library. They declined to deliver the books for any other purpose without the consent of the donors.

PACIFIC COAST.

Murdered by Apaches—Yo Semite [illegible]—Mysterious Disappearance.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—An Arizona despatch says: On the 22d of May the Apaches [illegible] Theodore Fritz, a herder for Stevens & [illegible] ford, almost within sight of Prescott, and [illegible] 200 sheep. The troops from Fort Whipple and two parties of citizens went in pursuit. The Indians have fourteen hours' start. [illegible] reported for the press of St. Louis. [illegible] was found horribly mutilated.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The area of low barometer will extend on Monday night over [illegible] Ontario, and eastward over the Southern [illegible] England and Middle States, with fresh [illegible] westerly to southeasterly winds, [illegible] weather, and rain, except in Virginia [illegible] cloudy and clearing weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light [illegible] winds. Northwesterly winds, clearing weather on Tuesday in the Northwest, [illegible] Lakes, and Upper Mississippi, southerly winds and clear weather in the Ohio and [illegible] Mississippi Valleys. Dangerous winds [illegible] anticipated.